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## INDIAN REFORM ACT BIG STEP TOWARD SELF-GOVERNMENT

Prominent Indian Statesman Con-  
fident That Government of  
India Act Is of Substantial  
Benefit to the People of India

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
Notwithstanding the gloomy prognos-  
tics of critics both in England and  
India, the Government of India Act of  
1919 is proving a real, vital, regenerat-  
ing force, instead of an unwieldy  
instrument which it was predicted  
would be more honored in the breach  
than in the observance.

The Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, member  
of the Indian Council of State, in an  
interview with a representative of The  
Christian Science Monitor, expressed  
the opinion that the act confers a sub-  
stantial installment of the first step  
toward self-government for India. Mr.  
Sastri has come to England to repre-  
sent India at the forthcoming Imperial  
Conference, and is a high type of  
Indian culture, speaking and writing in  
English as easily as in his mother  
tongue.

He declared that Mahatma Gandhi's  
noncooperative movement, as well as  
the more aggressive plans of the All  
India Congress, is slowly but steadily  
being replaced by a more contented  
feeling as the true inwardness of the reform  
act is being understood. The welfare of  
India, Mr. Sastri considers, rests on an  
intelligent understanding of the  
powers conferred through this act by  
the educated people of India and on  
their full cooperation in its applica-  
tion.

### Viceroy's Right of Veto

The opponents of the act point to  
the fact that the Viceroy and his ex-  
ecutive council have power to veto any  
measure that may be passed by the  
legislative assemblies, but Mr. Sastri  
points out that in no case has this  
right been exercised either during or  
subsequent to the recent assemblies,  
and he does not consider the right will  
be exercised any more than King  
George uses his right to veto any act  
that is passed by both houses of Par-  
liament in England.

As Mr. Sastri expressed it: "The  
final power that is vested in the Viceroy  
and his executive council has given  
rise to a wholly erroneous impression  
that we were being given no more  
power under the present act than we  
have held in the past. Far from this  
being the case, we have found that the  
powers conferred on us are real and  
substantial powers."

He considers that as time goes on  
and the Indians prove their ability in  
the legislative assemblies and the  
council of state, there will be less in-  
clination to interference by the Viceroy  
and his executive council. The  
good feeling that exists between the  
legislative assemblies and the executive  
council he considers was fully  
exemplified when the recent budget  
was brought forward and people were  
faced with greatly increased taxation.

### Budget Supported

When it was explained to India's  
legislators that the increase was  
mainly due to the recent war and, no  
matter whether Europeans or Indians  
were responsible for Indian finance,  
there was no alternative, this fact was  
recognized and, instead of strenuous  
opposition, the budget was heartily  
supported, although 60 per cent of the  
estimated revenue was for military  
expenditure alone.

The amount of give and take that is  
going on between the European min-  
isters and the Indian representatives  
was further illustrated by the instance  
where, in the case of the Punjab dis-  
turbances, a resolution was proposed  
by a member of the council of state,  
requesting the government to express  
regret as to the incident, give as-  
urances as to the future and punish  
the responsible officers. All the re-  
quests in the resolution were agreed  
to by the government except the pun-  
ishment, and the council, at the  
government's desire, withdrew that  
part of the resolution.

Another stride toward the settle-  
ment of India, Mr. Sastri says, can be  
seen in the success of Lord Reading  
in persuading Mr. Gandhi to induce  
the All India Congress to express  
publicly for their aggressive attitude  
in the past, and to give a promise to  
refrain in the future from advocating  
violence as long as they are associated  
with the non-cooperative movement.

### No Better Man for the Work

No better man for the work, Mr.  
Sastri considers, could have been sent  
to India as Viceroy than Lord Reading,  
who, he is confident, will by his admin-  
istration prove that the Reform Act  
is of substantial benefit to the Indian  
peoples, particularly when certain  
"repressive laws" that at present are  
under consideration, have been re-  
pealed.

In conclusion he said: "I think we  
have proved to all thinking people that  
the advance toward responsible self-  
government can be safely accelerated,  
also I would say that less attention  
should be paid to rumors of discontent  
and rioting. It should be remembered  
that less than 10 per cent of men and  
1 per cent of the women in India are  
educated. This leaves the great ma-

jority of people in ignorance, and this  
mass provides inflammable material  
for local agitators to work upon in  
their desire for a personal following.  
At no time, however, do these agita-  
tors or their following represent re-  
sponsible opinion in India."

## NATION IN PERIL OF EXTINCTION

Friends of Armenia Urge That  
United States Move to Put a  
Stop to the Temporizing  
Policy Pursued With the Turk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Near  
Eastern question affects the honor of  
the United States. Thus is the plight  
of the Armenians regarded by those  
who, weary of words without action,  
hope that at last the time is near  
when the government at Washington  
will speak words with sufficient  
courage to enforce upon the allied dip-  
lomats the necessity of settling the  
Near Eastern question on the basis of  
a righteous peace.

The significance of the situation was  
thus discussed with a representative  
of The Christian Science Monitor yester-  
day by Dr. Stanley White, secretary of  
the Presbyterian Board of Foreign  
Missions, and one of the three signers  
of the Near East relief memorial sent  
to Congress.

"If the United States withholds the  
word which would now mean life for  
the Armenians, she cannot escape re-  
sponsibility for what the Turk may  
inflict upon that long-suffering race.  
Even if there be a risk of interfering  
in European diplomatic affairs or of  
possibly entangling ourselves in for-  
eign problems, the question we are  
facing now is that of saving life and  
stopping once and for all the tragic  
persecution of Christian peoples. Both  
the Democratic and Republican parties  
in their campaign platforms incorpo-  
rated the strongest statements ex-  
pressing sympathy for these stricken  
people of the Near East. The people  
of the United States have contributed  
millions of dollars to relieve the suf-  
fering of those who have been perse-  
cuted."

"We now face the time when in  
order to make these sacrifices and ex-  
pressions of sympathy effective, we  
must also strike at the root of the  
suffering and stop it at its source,  
strong and definite pronouncement  
might influence the governments of  
Europe to assert themselves against a  
temporizing policy with the Turk."

In a journey in the Near East for  
over eight months and as a result of  
interviewing representatives of the  
eastern nations, I reached the conclu-  
sion that all of them would welcome  
and were waiting for a definite move  
on the part of the United States. The  
situation is more acute and disheart-  
ening than ever before. Our govern-  
ment cannot proceed on the basis that  
these questions are no concern of ours.  
Nor should it content itself with ex-  
pressions of sympathy. President  
Harding's words, in so far as they deal  
with our duty to the world, are idle  
talk unless they are backed by some  
strong statement that will move the  
Allies to a different and more right-  
eous course in the Near East. The  
necessity that is upon us grows out of  
the fact that the Armenian people are  
in danger of extinction. If someone  
does not prevent it, the Turkish Na-  
tionalists will wipe out what was for-  
merly Armenia. These people are  
pleading for their lives. What are  
we going to do about it?"

## FRANCE RATIFIES HUNGARIAN TREATY

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—After  
a long debate, in the course of which  
Aristide Briand declared that a Danu-  
bian Confederation was not possible,  
but that France desired economic ac-  
cords to be established between the  
succession states of Austria-Hungary,  
the French Chamber yesterday ratified  
the treaty with Hungary which was  
signed at the Trianon a year ago.

Three other treaties between the  
entente and Czechoslovakia, Ju-  
goslavia and Rumania assuring the  
rights of ethnographic and religious  
minorities were also ratified.

## CROP REPORT FOR JUNE IS ISSUED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—A drop of 51,000,000 bushels in the  
forecast of production of the winter  
wheat crop, as compared with the esti-  
mate made a month ago, featured the  
June crop report of the Department of  
Agriculture, issued yesterday. The  
crop was forecast from June 1 con-  
ditions as 578,000,000 bushels, while  
from May 1 conditions it was estimated  
at 629,000,000 bushels.

## DRAFT EVADERS LIST PUBLISHED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—The first installment of draft  
evaders' lists, containing names of ap-  
proximately 1400 men carried on War  
Department records as having failed  
to report for military service during  
the war, appeared in the Congressional  
Record. The names were inserted  
with the sanction of the House of Rep-  
resentatives by Representative John-  
son, Republican, South Dakota.

## CHINESE CABINET CHANGES OUTLINED

While Premier Is Expected to  
Carry On, Severe Financial  
Situation May Cause Finance  
Minister and Others to Resign

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PEKING, China—The severe finan-  
cial crisis through which the govern-  
ment has been passing during the last  
few months has accentuated the diffi-  
culties of the Premier and his Cabinet.  
The Minister of Education, Fan Yuan-  
lian, has been the first to resign and  
he had ample cause on account of the  
serious strike of the unpaid teachers  
for whom no money had been available  
for months.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Chow  
Tze Ichue, cannot survive any length  
of time for his position is becoming  
untenable. The vice-minister, Pan Fu,  
hopes to succeed to the vacancy as  
does also the Director-General of the  
Salt Administration, but in the final  
result probably neither will be chosen.  
This ministry is likely to go to Li  
Shih-wei, former Governor of the Bank  
of China and an experienced financier.

The other important change that is  
likely to be made is the transfer of the  
Minister of the Interior, Chang Chih-  
tan, to the Ministry of Communications,  
replacing the present able incumbent,  
Yeh Kung-chow. The reason of this  
change is the failure of Mr. Yeh to  
fulfill the impossible promises which  
he made last year to Chang Tso-lin  
and Tsao Kun after their victory over  
the Anfu Club.

His promises were based upon his  
supposition that the affairs of this  
board were in much the same general  
condition as they were when he was  
vice-president three years ago, but  
when he came to the ministry he found  
that everything had been changed.  
Instead of a monthly surplus from  
railway receipts he was faced with a  
deficit. It is to be regretted that Mr.  
Yeh must resign, for he is a capable,  
energetic man and has had a long  
training in the affairs of this ministry.

Other unimportant changes or trans-  
fers may be made but the Premier,  
Chin Yun-peng, will be able to carry  
on. He has a difficult task, but no one  
else seems anxious to attempt it.

## PROBLEM ARISES IN FRANCE OVER LOANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—For  
some time there have been rumors of  
discord in the French Cabinet, and  
the coming resignation of the Finance  
Minister, Paul Doumer, has been de-  
nied. The rumors have been de-  
nied.

Today, however the "Intransigent"  
relates facts which indicate an ap-  
parent difference of policy in regard to  
loans in the Liberated Regions. In  
February, Rheims, in accord with  
Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liber-  
ated Regions, emitted a loan for its im-  
mediate needs. At the end of March  
a loan guaranteeing the city from  
onerous new taxation was voted, and  
an American bank took up three-  
quarters of the loan and a French  
bank the rest. Since the middle of  
April, the signature of the Finance  
Minister has been awaited, and it is  
now announced that the Rheims mun-  
icipal councilors intend to resign in  
a body if the loan is not realized by  
the end of June.

It is further stated that similar  
loans in respect of Arras and Verdun  
await signature, and that other towns  
are interested. As there will shortly  
be a debate in the Chamber of  
Deputies on the financial policy, it  
will then be seen whether the sug-  
gestion that there is a difference of  
opinion is justified.

## ZIONIST OPPOSITION IS DENIED SUPPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The American  
Zionist organization, in convention  
here, decided yesterday, by a vote of  
140 to 25, to support the world Zionist  
organization headed by Dr. Chaim  
Weizmann of London. Present Ameri-  
can leaders who were in opposition to  
Dr. Weizmann, headed by Judge Julian  
M. Mack of Chicago, Rabbi Stephen S.  
Wise of New York, and Justice Louis  
D. Brandeis of the United States Su-  
preme Court, failed to secure a vote of  
confidence, and a new American ex-  
ecutive committee was named by the con-  
vention.

Judge Mack has called a meeting of  
the old executive committee at the  
office of Nathan Straus, New York City,  
for tomorrow morning, when the fu-  
ture program of the opposition faction  
will be decided. Rabbi Wise told the  
convention that Dr. Weizmann's fol-  
lowers were constantly seeking money  
in America, but wanted no American  
advice. Dr. Weizmann and D. B. Mis-  
sinsohn, director of the Hebrew gym-  
nasium at Jaffa, denied these attacks  
on the Keren Hayesod, or Palestine  
restoration fund. Judge Mack's fol-  
lowing did not participate in yester-  
day's proceedings, but declared that  
their independent gathering is not a  
separatist movement. "We continue  
members of the American Zionist or-  
ganization," Judge Mack declared. The  
convention adjourned last night.

## NEWS SUMMARY

Conditions in India are improving.  
According to Srinivasa Sastri, a mem-  
ber of the Indian Council of State,  
who is in London to attend the forth-  
coming Imperial Conference, the re-  
form act is proving a real vital regen-  
erating force. As an illustration of  
the good feeling that now exists be-  
tween the legislative assemblies and  
the executive council he cites the re-  
cent budget which was heartily sup-  
ported, although 60 per cent of the  
estimated revenue was for military  
expenditure alone. He claims that the  
non-cooperation movement is more  
and more losing its appeal as the new  
act becomes better understood. p. 1

W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of  
New Zealand, is not averse to a re-  
newal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.  
In an interview he expressed ap-  
preciation of Japan's part in the war  
and said that the services she ren-  
dered could not be forgotten. On the  
question of disarmament he would like  
to see an understanding arrived at be-  
tween the United States, Great Britain  
and Japan. p. 2

Allied efforts in Upper Silesia are  
being directed toward keeping apart  
the opposing insurgent forces. In the  
endeavor to restore order the German  
Government is also said to be taking a  
part, using its influence to control the  
actions of General Hoefel's troops. Dis-  
cipline among the German forces is  
regarded as the key to the Silesian  
difficulty. p. 2

Convinced that the attitude of the  
Angora Government constitutes a real  
menace, General Gouraud, commander  
of the French troops in Cilicia and  
Syria, is understood to be in favor of  
energetic action. He is represented  
as being opposed to fresh concessions  
to the Nationalist Turks and firm in  
the demand that all hostile propaganda  
should cease. p. 1

The French Chamber of Deputies  
yesterday ratified the treaty with Hun-  
gary and the treaties between the en-  
tente and Czechoslovakia, Ju-  
goslavia and Rumania. p. 1

Trade depression and the financial  
liability of the State under the Agri-  
cultural Act have prompted the  
British Government to take steps to  
decrease unemployment benefits and  
increase the rate of contributions by  
employers and employed and to de-  
control agriculture. p. 1

Telephone and telegraph services  
in Great Britain are being interrupted  
by a campaign of wire-cutting which  
the Sinn Feiners are said to have in-  
augurated. Railway signal wires  
have also been severed. The outrage  
is being investigated by the police and  
military patrols are displaying great  
activity. p. 1

The serious financial crisis in China  
is having its effect upon the govern-  
ment and following upon the resigna-  
tion of the Minister of Education other  
important changes in the Cabinet are  
imminent. p. 1

John S. Newberry of Detroit, brother  
of Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator  
from Michigan, whose campaign ex-  
penses are the subject of a senatorial  
inquiry, testified before the investigat-  
ing committee in Washington yester-  
day that he contributed \$99,000 to aid  
the Senator's election, and that, with-  
out conferring with Truman H. New-  
berry at all on the subject, he author-  
ized his business manager to pay elec-  
tion bills, not having any idea what  
they would amount to. In reply to a  
question, he stated that he was aware  
that there was a Corrupt Practices  
Act which limited campaign expendi-  
tures. p. 4

House Democrats submitted to Con-  
gress yesterday their objections to the  
adoption of the Porter resolution de-  
claring the existence of a state of  
peace with Germany and Austria-  
Hungary. It is insisted that the  
United States would gain nothing, but  
has its present tactical advantage by  
the proposed form of legislative peace. p. 2

John W. Weeks, Secretary of War,  
speaking at the University of New  
York commencement exercises, de-  
fended the policy of preparedness for  
war undertaken by the United States  
and declared it was the duty of the  
country to be prepared at all times to  
defend its rights. p. 5

Friends of Armenia, who declare  
that the nation is in peril of extinc-  
tion, and that American honor is at  
stake over the situation, insist that the  
United States take immediate steps  
against the temporizing policy which,  
it is asserted, is pursued with the  
Turk. p. 1

An announcement from the national  
headquarters of the Socialist Party in  
the United States asserts that the  
organization will lose its identity if it  
accepts the terms of affiliation with  
the Third International of Moscow. p. 2

Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy  
of the United States, in a cable mes-  
sage to Rear Admiral William S. Sims,  
expresses "amazement" at remarks  
attributed to him on the Irish ques-  
tion and the activities of Sinn Fein  
in America, at a London meeting on  
Tuesday, and orders the Rear Admiral  
to state at once whether his speech  
was correctly reported. p. 1

## FRANCE WARNED OF TURKISH MENACE

General Gouraud, French Com-  
mander in Cilicia, Said to Be-  
lieve That Danger Can Only  
Be Met by Energetic Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Gen-  
eral Gouraud, who is in command of  
the French troops in Cilicia and Syria,  
is understood to be in favor of ener-  
getic action. He was a partisan of  
the accord that was made at London  
in March between France and Nation-  
alist Turkey, but today he believes  
that there is a real menace from An-  
gora which can only be met by a  
vigorous attitude. Obviously his op-  
inion will seriously influence the French  
Government and may have decisive  
weight, though there is above all a  
desire for conciliation and a deter-  
mination not to allow France to be  
drawn into Greek or British battles in  
Asia Minor.

General Gouraud is publicly rep-  
resented as advising a refusal of fresh  
concessions to Turkey and a firm de-  
mand that hostile propaganda in Syria  
should cease. If, after a demarche in  
this sense, Angora remains antago-  
nistic, France should resume liberty  
of action and reconsider the question  
of what should be done and with what  
allies.

So far as the French are concerned,  
there is, it is contended, no immediate  
danger, but it is nevertheless time to  
have clear assurances. It is remarked  
that the Syrian Congress is to open at  
Geneva and that this congress is prob-  
ably favorable to Emir Feisal, who  
has a secret accord, it is alleged, with  
Mustapha Kemal.

The "Petit Parisien" declares that  
information from an authorized  
source indicates that the counter-  
propositions of the Nationalists to the  
Franco-Turkish accord are "suscep-  
tible of forming the subject of nego-  
tiations in the course of which the  
French interests in the Orient may be  
safeguarded." Alone among these  
counter propositions, those which deal  
with the zones of influence present  
extreme difficulties. p. 1

## FREE PRESCRIPTION OF BEER DENOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Any hopes  
that the liquor interests may have had  
for an American Medical Association  
endorsement of prescribed beer and  
wine were dissipated when the new  
president of the organization, Dr.  
Hubert Work of Pueblo, Colorado, in  
his address on the coming of the  
"Prohibition" to the association, said:  
"The promiscuous prescription of al-  
cohol, licensed as a physician, but whose  
ethical sense would degrade a bar-  
tender, the perfunctory prescriber for  
a fee, the vender of habit-forming  
drugs—all are educated criminals, a  
social menace."

The Volstead Act received some  
attention from the American Medical  
Editors Association, the members ask-  
ing for a review and revision of such  
existing statutes, rules and regula-  
tions as may be unduly restrictive of  
the therapeutic judgment and pro-  
cedure of physicians. The resolution  
held that in some respects the  
Volstead Act constitutes an "indict-  
ment of the medical profession."

A strong movement against "state  
medicine" has developed in the con-  
vention, a resolution from the New  
Hampshire Medical Association em-  
phatically opposing "state medicine,"  
or any scheme for "health centers,"  
group medicine, or "diagnostic clinics,"  
either wholly or partly controlled,  
operated or subsidized by the state  
or national government.

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## SINN FEINERS CUT WIRES IN ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
Sinn Feiners, who have been lying low  
in London for a short period, have  
started a new form of outrage in the  
shape of an extensive campaign of  
cutting telephone and telegraph wires  
in Greater London and throughout the  
country. Signal wires have also been  
cut on the Great Western Railway  
system to the number of 39, and 55  
telephone wires have been severed at  
the Grand Junction Canal between  
Hayes and Wembley.

Many wires have been cut at Hat-  
field, Sidcup, Bexley, Sevenoaks and  
elsewhere. Arrests have been made at  
Birkenhead and Newferry. Great ac-  
tivity is being displayed by the police,  
and it is reported that special patrols  
of military are being organized all  
over the country to deal with the out-  
rages.

## BRITAIN BEGINS TO REDUCE EXPENSES

Government Decides to Decrease  
Unemployment Benefits and to  
End Agricultural Control

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednes-  
day)—The government has decided to  
decrease the unemployment benefits,  
and increase the rate of the contri-  
butions by the employers and em-  
ployed, and has also decided to de-  
control agriculture. Dr. Macnamara  
introduced a bill for this purpose in  
the House of Commons today. The  
bill, he said, had now been  
69 days in existence, resulting in a  
grave trade depression. In adapting  
the Unemployment Insurance Act to  
the needs of the situation, he must  
reduce the rates of the benefits from  
July 4, the 1920 rates, namely 15s.  
per week for men and 12s. for women,  
with proportionate reductions for  
boys and girls.

The contributions, he said, would  
have to be employed men 7d., employ-  
ers 8d., the state adding one-fourth.  
The ever-increasing unemployment  
had compelled a large number of  
persons to draw their 16 weeks' ben-  
efit available for March to November  
without intermission, so that many  
would have no assistance from the  
fund during July, August, September  
and October. If things did not im-  
prove the same experience would be  
encountered in the November to July  
period. He proposed to seek powers  
to give, if necessary, an extension  
of six weeks' benefit to the 16 for  
each of the periods.

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Min-  
ister of Agriculture, announced that  
the government had come to the con-  
clusion that the financial liability of  
the state under part one of the agri-  
culture act was more than the country  
could afford. There was no alterna-  
tive but to terminate at the earliest  
possible date the policy of guarant-  
eeing minimum prices for wheat and  
oats. This decision also involved pro-  
visions relating to a minimum wage  
and the control of cultivation by the  
state. Payments would have to be  
made in respect of the wheat and oats  
harvest this year.

In reply to a question as to whether  
the government would make any pay-  
ment to break the fall in agricultural  
wages, Sir Arthur said that would in-  
volve a further subsidy which the gov-  
ernment does not propose to grant. The  
effect of his statement was that on a  
certain date after this harvest, the  
government proposed to decontrol  
agriculture altogether. The bill will  
be introduced as early as possible this  
session.

## REAR ADMIRAL SIMS ORDERED TO REPORT ON LONDON SPEECH

United States Secretary of Navy,  
in Cable Message, Expresses  
"Amazement" at Alleged  
Utterances on Irish Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Rear Admiral William S. Sims of  
the United States Navy, now on leave  
in London, was ordered by Edwin  
Denby, Secretary of the Navy, yester-  
day, to report without delay to the  
Navy Department as to whether or  
not he had made certain statements  
regarding the activities of Sinn Fein  
in the United States at the English-  
Speaking Union luncheon on Tuesday.

Early yesterday morning Secretary  
Denby sent a cable message to Ad-  
miral Sims expressing "amazement"  
at the strictures which, according to  
a press report, the latter passed on  
Irish-American agitation. The cable  
to Rear Admiral Sims, however, was  
not sent until after Medill McCormick  
(R.), Senator from Illinois, had a con-  
ference with the Secretary of the  
Navy at which he urged that discipli-  
nary action be taken against Rear  
Admiral Sims.

## Senator McCormick Raises Objection

Senator McCormick, who has a large  
"Irish" constituency in the City of  
Chicago, was at the Navy Department  
bright and early and the inference was  
that the promptness of the dispatch  
from Secretary Denby was correlated  
with the visit of the Illinois Senator.  
The latter visited the White House  
also. He failed, however, to see Presi-  
dent Harding, but gave free vent to  
his indignation over the indictment of  
Irish hyphenism by Admiral Sims.

Secretary Denby declared that Presi-  
dent Harding has no hand in the "lit-  
tle show" staged by him, with Senator  
McCormick as one of the stage man-  
agers. The entire responsibility for  
the order to Admiral Sims, he said,  
rested with the Navy Department.

The cable message indicated clearly  
the portions of the Sims address to  
which Secretary Denby objected and  
which provoked his "amazement." They  
were statements to the effect that the  
Sinn Fein activities were responsible  
for the "blood of British and Ameri-  
can boys" because of the obstructions  
they offered to the prosecution of the  
war, and also the prediction of Admiral  
Sims that the English-speaking peoples  
"are coming together in the bonds of  
comradeship and that they are going  
to run this round globe."

## Text of Denby Cable Message

Following is the text of the cable



Rear Admiral in Boston several months ago was called to his attention. This incident, however, took place during the Wilson régime, and at a time when Rear Admiral Sims was regarded as the "fair-haired boy" of the Republican leaders, who hailed him as the "savior of the navy" in the controversy between him and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson Cabinet.

#### Relief from Navy "Gag Rule"

An interesting coincidence of the Denby-Sims clash is the fact that the Rear Admiral was brought to task for his utterances on the day following an announcement to the effect that the Navy Department was taking measures to relieve naval officers from "gag rule," to the extent that they are to be free to write anything they please, assuming always that disciplinary measures are applicable in case regulations are transgressed.

"Does the removal of censorship affect speeches delivered by naval officers?" the Secretary was asked.

"It does not," he answered, indicating that the naval authorities consider the spoken word more dangerous than the written word.

Secretary Denby would not discuss whether he considered the Sims speech dangerous because of the effect it might have on international relations. It is possible that the real concern was over the effect it might have on the American-Irish element in the United States, as he stressed in his cable message this phase of the address.

The answer from Rear Admiral Sims is expected within the next 24 hours. He is not expected to evade the issue, and the next step will be up to the Secretary of the Navy.

#### REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION OUTLOOK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A new basis of representation at the next Republican National Convention under which there would be a cut of 23 votes in the representation of southern states was adopted yesterday by the Republican National Committee by a vote of 36 to 12.

The basis upon which the next convention will be constituted is as follows:

Four delegates at large from each state; two additional delegates at large for each representative at large in Congress from any state; two delegates at large for each of the territories; two delegates at large from each state casting a majority of its electoral votes for the Republican Presidential nominee in the last preceding election; one district delegate from each congressional district maintaining a Republican district organization and casting 1500 or more votes for any Republican Presidential elector or Republican nominee for Congress in the preceding election; one additional district delegate from each congressional district, casting 10,000 votes or more for any Republican elector or Republican congressional nominee in the preceding election; one alternate delegate to each delegate to the national convention.

John T. Adams of Iowa was elected chairman of the committee, to succeed Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, whose resignation was presented and accepted. Mr. Adams has been vice-chairman of the committee, to which vacancy Ralph E. Williams of Oregon was elected.

The committee created an additional vice-chairmanship, to which Mr. Leonard G. Woods of Pittsburgh was elected. The committee referred to a sub-committee a resolution to enlarge the national committee by the addition of one woman member from each state and territory.

#### REFORM URGED BY FRENCH-CANADIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The French press of the Province of Quebec recently has been urging the better teaching of the English language in the French-Canadian schools of the Province. The advocates of the reform point out that there is urgent reason for it.

The French-Canadian people, while not falling in their traditional love of the soil, are, in their more ambitious representatives, associating themselves with commercial and industrial enterprises of a large nature. For many years past it has been a complaint urged by their leaders that the French-Canadian people were too much disposed to shrink from the activities of great commercial interests. Their names were not on big industrial directorates and their money was not in great enterprises which exploited the riches of the Province. Now all this is being changed. There are French-Canadians on many directorates, of which the majority of the members are English-speaking, while firms entirely French are multiplying.

All this calls for a larger acquaintance with the English language, and this is now being urged by the French press in the chief centers of the Province. French, the mother tongue of 80 per cent of the population of the Province, is not to fall in the slightest degree, but to get the best results from commercial and industrial activities it is pointed out by the French-Canadian leaders that a thorough knowledge of English is needed.

#### MAINE TO GET CONVENTION

PORTLAND, Maine—The 1922 annual convention of the United States building and loan associations will be held in this city, it was announced at a special meeting of the state association. Tentative plans for the reception and entertainment of the delegates, expected to number more than 500, will be made by a committee appointed at this meeting. The time will be fixed later.

#### MINORITY OPPOSES HOUSE PEACE PLAN

Democrats in Lower Chamber of Congress Present Brief Against Porter Resolution—Early Adoption of Measure Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Opposition to the Porter peace resolution, which is to become the storm center of debate in the House today, expressed itself in denunciations, form through a report filed late yesterday by Henry D. Flood, Representative from Virginia, on behalf of the Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The report assails the Porter resolution as a complete surrender of the position of advantage which America holds as a belligerent, and which all the allied powers won when they negotiated the terms of peace with Germany and Austria-Hungary. Denouncing it as a usurpation of the President's prerogatives, the report challenges the Republican majority to point out any beneficial results that would follow its adoption by Congress.

Mr. Flood emphasized the fact that the Porter resolution not only would place this country at a great disadvantage in negotiating a peace treaty with Germany later, but would result in the loss of American trade, and would cost American nationals billions of dollars.

There is one solution, the Democratic leader proposes, and that is to ask the President to enter into communication with the enemy countries and negotiate treaties while the United States still holds the whip hand as a belligerent.

Passage of the Porter resolution, which simply terminates the war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, without repealing the war declaration, as does the Knox resolution, is expected to follow shortly after it is taken up in the House today.

#### Objections Outlined

The minority report reads as follows:

We are opposed to Senate joint resolution 16 as amended by the House Foreign Affairs Committee:

First—Because we do not believe under the Constitution we can, by an act of Congress, enter into contracts with another government. We do not believe that Congress has such power, and think it is an invasion of the treaty-making power, which is a constitutional prerogative of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senate concurring.

Second—Because we do not believe that the resolution will accomplish anything. It will not benefit a single American citizen, institution or interest. It will place this country at great disadvantage in negotiating treaties with enemy countries, and will sacrifice the interests of thousands of our citizens, and cost this country and its nationals billions of dollars.

Its proponents claim that it will restore peace and help our trade with Germany. It will do neither. It will not restore peace, for we are already at peaceful relations with the people of those countries.

#### Peace Not Actual

It will restore only a status of peace, which does not exist now, and which should not exist until the disputed questions between this country and the countries with which we were at war growing out of the war are settled by negotiations or imposed agreement.

It will not advance our trade with Germany, for that is going forward as rapidly as German financial conditions and credits will permit. This year ending June 30, 1921, our export trade with Germany will be larger than it ever was with that country, being about \$400,000,000, as against \$352,000,000 in 1913, the high water mark in our trade with that country.

Third—Because it is positively injurious to the interests of America and her nationals.

If we restore the status of peace before our difficulties with Germany are settled, we surrender the advantage of the position which we hold as a belligerent, and which all of the allied powers had when they negotiated their terms of peace with Germany.

#### Conditions Unsettled

We endanger and leave unsettled:

- (a) The right to use the property in the hands of the alien property custodian to satisfy claims of America and her nationals for damage done to them during the war.
- (b) The title to the ships taken during the war.
- (c) Our passport system in a most unsatisfactory condition.
- (d) We open up to the representatives of commercial houses in Germany our whole country, with no such right on the part of our commercial houses to send representatives to Germany.
- (e) The reparation for the maintenance of our troops on the Rhine, which at this time is some \$250,000,000.
- (f) We make no provision for the protection of American nationals in Germany.
- (g) We very much complicate our tariff system, and run the risk of having the German, or autonomous, tariff rates applied to American products shipped to Germany.

#### No Exchange of Obligations

Fourth—In consideration for the removal of the war status, we receive no compensated return. True, the resolution recites that we shall retain the property already seized by our forces. But we assert that these reservations add nothing to our title or to our security to this property, and do nothing more than serve notice on the German Government as to what our position will be with respect to this property.

The Versailles Treaty is only binding on those powers which have exchanged ratifications. We have not ratified the Treaty, and Germany is not bound to satisfy the claims of our government or our nationals.

Fifth—This resolution will only serve to strengthen Germany's claim that the seizure by our government of the property of Germany and German nationals, including the ships in our ports, was unlawful and in violation of our treaties of 1795 and 1855.

Sixth—We cannot by this resolution either persuade or compel Germany to reciprocate by similar legislation, and the only way known to the law to settle these questions between Germany and ourselves is either by treaty negotiations or an agreement secured by force or the threat of force.

Seventh—Germany has shown no disposition to make settlement with any of our allies or ourselves on an equitable basis for the damages she did.

#### New Treaties Proposed

Eighth—Therefore, if the Administration is not willing to ratify the Versailles Treaty upon such reservations and upon such terms and conditions as will secure for the United States and its nationals all the rights and privileges which are provided under the Versailles Treaty, we suggest that before this resolution is passed we request the President to enter into communication with the enemy governments and negotiate treaties by which they will agree to adjust all differences fairly to it, ourselves and our associates.

If our enemy governments will not enter into a treaty along these lines while a status of war is in effect, they will not do so with the status of peace established. If they do enter such agreements, we believe they will do so more readily and expeditiously while the status of war remains than if we declared we were at peace with them. In any event, we will have all the advantage thereby in our negotiations by retaining the present status.

From whatever angle this resolution is viewed, it presents itself as a proposition not only altogether ineffective in achieving its proclaimed purpose, but as a sure method of confusing our foreign relations, injecting new and complicated questions into an already difficult situation, and involving a surrender of American rights and an impairment of American prestige and honor.

#### QUEBEC ENCOURAGES FARM IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—An interesting publication has just been issued by the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries containing valuable information concerning the natural resources of the Province of Quebec, especially agricultural and mining, with a view to encourage more immigration to the country districts.

A feature is made of the great opportunities for people of British birth of the agricultural class to settle in the Eastern Townships, only several hours' run from Quebec. This section of the Province is rich and beautiful, with a good school system, and well suited to the needs of the British settler. There is an immediate demand for farm laborers in the Eastern Townships, and wages in addition to board and lodgings would range from \$45 to \$55 a month. It is pointed out in the publication that farming conditions in the Eastern Townships closely resemble those in Great Britain, and that agriculture in the Province of Quebec has never been more remunerative than it is at present.

"There is a great chance for the farmer with small capital," says the publication. "There are many cases in the Eastern Townships where elderly men want to sell their properties and retire to the city or town. These include some of the very best farms in the district. The buyer need not pay the full price at once, but with an investment of a few hundred pounds he will be able to secure a valuable estate."

The opportunities of young women as domestics are pointed out. Many situations are open at wages ranging from \$20 to \$40 in the cities, towns and country districts. The many conveniences and comforts of the Eastern Townships are also mentioned, such as churches, schools, amusements, railway facilities and water transportation. The publication will be given a wide circulation throughout the British Isles.

#### CANADIAN LINE MAY PENETRATE TO YUKON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Returning from a trip through Alaska and the Yukon, D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said that the company may construct a railway line in the Yukon to convey silver lead ore which is believed to exist there in large quantities, to the Yukon River, on which it would be taken to White Horse and from there by rail to Skagway. In Alaska, Mr. Coleman said, much development work is being done in areas where traces of coal and oil have been found. The Jones Act in the United States has aroused much opposition, because it is held that the effect of it is to restrict the activities of Canadian ships handling the Alaskan coastwise traffic.

Mr. Coleman said. The Alaska Legislature has voluntarily passed a resolution protesting against the act, while the citizens of the Territory have subscribed to a fund to test its constitutionality in the courts. The Canadian Pacific Railway, he said, has provided a service to southeastern Alaska ever since the Klondike days, and this has always been popular with the inhabitants.

#### FORCES IN SILESIA BEING KEPT APART

Meanwhile Great Pressure Has Been Brought to Bear on Germany to Secure Withdrawal of General Hoefler's Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The proposal for an early meeting of the Supreme Council has definitely sunk out of sight, and all efforts are being directed, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, in British official circles, to keeping apart the rival combatants in Upper Silesia, and demilitarizing the troubled area. Frequent communications have passed during the last few days between London, Paris, Berlin, Warsaw and Rome, and even yet a reply is due from the British Government to the most recent French note proposing a conference of experts at Oppeln.

Meanwhile great pressure, which has now borne satisfactory results, has been brought to bear on the German Government from London with the object of securing a withdrawal of General Hoefler's troops from the positions they have taken up after a move forward of very considerable strategic importance in the eyes of the British authorities. There is now reason to believe that the German Government is making a serious effort to control the actions of General Hoefler's force, in order to avoid a withdrawal of the allied troops from the industrial triangle as threatened in a recent communication from the Inter-Allied Commission to General Hoefler.

Germany Protests

Dr. Frederick Sthamer, the German Ambassador in London, in a note presented to the Foreign Office, declared on behalf of his government that the commissioning of general civil war inevitable, and protested that the cooperation of the German Government in restoring order in Upper Silesia was rendered much more difficult by the ultimatum to General Hoefler. In spite of this note, however, it seems probable that the solution of the Silesian difficulty as far as the immediate present is concerned lies in the greater sense of discipline of General Hoefler's forces, as compared with the Polish troops, which will enable the allied commission to preserve the neutral zone between the combatants.

The danger of the British and French troops being maneuvered into a false position with respect to one another has grown less, although many attempts have been made to divide the Allies on the spot and to put them in such a position that they might be brought into conflict with one another. Offers of "cooperation" and assistance, for example, in the task of maintaining order, were received from the Germans by the British who, however, maintained a most correct attitude.

Alliance Discussed

Meanwhile the undoubted differences of opinion between the British and French governments over Upper Silesia have given rise to considerable discussion in the press on the prospect of an Anglo-French alliance. Such an alliance was urged by Lord Derby on his return from duty as British Ambassador in Paris, but the present discussion has been marked by a complete absence of pronouncements from public men on the subject.

Discussing the matter in official circles, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was assured that such an alliance had not been discussed officially, although it was recognized that the relations between England and France would be improved by a frank discussion round a conference table of certain important matters which affected the interests of both countries.

One of these was the Silesian trouble. Others were the cloud in the Near East, Russia and the recent British trade agreement with Leonid Krasin as far as it affects France. It is not impossible that a conference will take place in the future to discuss these outstanding questions, though there is anxiety to disown the authorship of the proposal both in London and Paris, but whether a formal alliance is likely to follow cannot be authoritatively discussed as yet, and that can be said is that the subject has been well aired in an unofficial way.

#### Allies Advance

Vigorous Action Is Now Being Taken Against Insurgents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Signs multiply that the allied troops, particularly the lately arrived British, are about to take vigorous action to bring the Polish insurgents to reason. An advance of British, French and Italian troops at various points on the "front" took place last night and early today.

Following an ultimatum to the insurgents, the British troops advanced and were received with enthusiasm by the inhabitants. The rebels fled ignominiously before the allied troops. The public here is naturally following the Upper Silesian developments with the keenest interest.

Speaking before the Imperial Economic Council today, the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, appealed to the German public not to lose control of themselves. "The solution of this problem," he added, "can only be reached on the basis of the plebiscite result." Dr. Wirth added that those powers which had a democratic tradition could not disregard the wishes of the majority of the Upper Silesian population.

#### TAX EXEMPTION AIDS BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The net result of the first three months of building since the tax exemption law became operative, has been new homes at the rate of accommodations for 1000 families per week, according to the records of Henry H. Curran, president of Manhattan Borough, and since the ordinance went into effect plans for homes for 12,279 families have been filed in the five boroughs, an increase of 157 per cent over the corresponding three months of last year. This means, Mr. Curran says, a substantial increase in the number of people who own their own homes, and the only way to prevent rents from going up is to keep on building, for they will continue to soar until there are enough new houses. The pace set by tax exemption must be kept up, he urges, which means more money at reasonable rates of interest. The cost of these more than 13,000 new homes he estimates at slightly more than \$65,000,000.

#### ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY SUPPORTED

Premier of New Zealand Favors an Understanding Between Britain, America and Japan on Disarmament Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The recent resolution passed in the United States Senate proposing a conference between Great Britain, the United States and Japan to discuss the subject of disarmament is regarded by William Ferguson Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, as being more significant than it would be otherwise through the fact that it was passed unanimously, without opposition.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Massey expressed general approval of some arrangement by which Great Britain and America could combine to assist by keeping the peace of the world, because he welcomes cooperation between the British Empire and the United States, and because he wants to see peace preserved. Though there may be difficulties in the way, he would like to think that an understanding could be arrived at, consistent with the honor, prestige and dignity of the three countries concerned.

An understanding which will recognize the fact that the very existence of the British Empire depends upon its being able to maintain communications between the different British countries.

Four Subjects on Agenda

There are four subjects which have been unofficially announced in the press for discussion at the Imperial Conference which is due to open on June 15. They are the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, the question of Imperial defense, the relations of the dominions to the Imperial policy in foreign affairs and the preparation of the agenda for a subsequent Imperial Conference on the constitutional relation of the dominions with Great Britain, and with each other.

The agenda, however, Mr. Massey informed The Christian Science Monitor representative, is not fixed, and it is impossible to take with completeness what it will be. Anything of Imperial importance is liable to come up for discussion, and the drawing up of the agenda will be one of the first duties of the conference when it meets. The prime ministers come to London unfettered by any "terms of reference," but they are well acquainted with the feeling of their respective majorities and in representing their countries will do so with a full sense of their responsibilities toward their parliaments.

Mr. Massey was unwilling to anticipate the meeting of the Imperial conference in respect to the main items of discussion. With regard to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, however, he said that he was not averse to a renewal of the treaty with whatever modifications might be decided upon, and he expressed great appreciation of the part Japan had played in the war in helping to secure the passage of 10,000 New Zealand soldiers, as well as the 18 ships carrying the members of the Australian expeditionary force to the European theater of war.

Japan's Aid Appreciated

In Mr. Massey's opinion, Japan's action in dispatching a big warship to New Zealand to assist the British cruiser in protecting the New Zealand contingent against aggression from the active force of the five German ships loose in the South Seas could not be forgotten. He was unable to go into the questions of Imperial defense, but he pointed out that incidents of this kind, as well as the reverse to the British naval forces at Coronel, were not easily forgotten by the people of New Zealand.

The future of the Imperial Conference will be thoroughly discussed this month. Some prime ministers have to spend almost half the year on travel and in London when a conference is called, and Mr. Massey points out that although the affairs of the Empire must come first, he, as Prime Minister, has duties to his country which he cannot possibly neglect and the time taken to attend the conference under the present conditions consumes a greater amount than can be spared every year. He proposes therefore that the Imperial Conference should be held in the different capitals of the Empire in rotation, with the proviso that London should be the venue every three years.

#### SOCIALIST PARTY IDENTITY ISSUE

Organization Would Be Lost in Merger, Under Terms Offered, With Third International of Moscow, Says Announcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—That the Socialist Party of America must scrap its organization and lose its identity if it affiliates with the Third International of Moscow, is the assertion made by James Oneal in an announcement issued from the national headquarters of the Socialist Party here.

Mr. Oneal's statement says that the terms of affiliation and the answer to the application for admission submitted by the Socialist Party are to be presented before the next convention. He meets the argument of the faction of the party which asks for unconditional affiliation on the assumption that this reply is not official, with the fact that its publication in the Russian Press Review, a weekly publication of the Bolsheviks "which carries important and reliable information direct from the Russian Communists themselves," vouches for its being official.

#### Socialist Announcement

The announcement follows in part: "What are the facts? One is that the Third International will recognize only one party in each country. The Socialist Party cannot enter it and remain the Socialist Party. If it wants to enter, it must scrap its organization and unite with the underground Communists. No amount of argument can obscure this fact. In fact, because the two Communist organizations have failed to unite in response to orders that only one Communist organization will be tolerated, both these organizations are threatened with refusal to admit delegates from either at the coming congress of the Third International. All this is outlined in recent numbers of the Communist organ of the 'United' Communists Party.

In view of these facts, an honest attempt to join the Third International should take the form of a resolution to abandon the Socialist Party and recommend to the party members that they join one of the Communist groups. "Or if there be those who think that even after scrapping our organization, after joining the Communists and then working inside, that we can modify the terms of the Third International, they should be disabused of this also. In answer to our application the executive made this significant statement: "Concerning questions of principle and fundamental aims, it is impossible to consider what the American Socialist Party may have to say to Moscow afterward." On the contrary, the Communist International has something to say to parties desiring to affiliate, before they are accepted."

#### International's Position

"How the slightest criticism within the Third International would be accepted may be surmised from this answer. It goes on even to charge that our 'most base betrayal of Socialism' in this country is the language we used in our resolution when we said that we sympathize with the Russian workers in maintaining their Soviet Government—not because it is a Soviet Government, but because it is a government of their own choosing."

The resolution was the work of those who favor affiliation and it is thrown back in their faces by Zinovieff and Company. The latter even refer to the authors of them as a minority whose 'ideas' were confused, per-

meated by cowardly compromise and petty bourgeois prejudices. "The language used against these comrades who stood in court facing 20-year sentences is contemptible and unjust. They proudly reaffirmed their Socialist views despite the fate that awaited them. If an insufferable egotist is to sit in Moscow and hurl slanders at comrades whose devotion to the movement has been tested as few have been tested, then the International that can stand for this is one that we cannot join. It so happens that the language was used against comrades with whom I have disagreed which is all the better for the purpose of my argument."

"I have no desire to link up with the Frainas and Stocklitzkys. They did us a service by leaving us and we would do ourselves injury by returning to them. If they think that by playing hide and seek with secret service agents and that hurling slanders from buildings urging 'armed insurrection' is the thing we should allow them a monopoly of this stupidity. It is time that we draw the line in these matters and the information the next convention has will enable to draw it clear and distinct."

#### LOWER PRICES ON DRY GOODS ARE ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"It is to the interest of retailers to reduce prices still lower," members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association attending the Controllers Congress of that organization here were told yesterday by Harold R. Young of Washington, secretary of the association. "By next fall it will be necessary for retailers to sell 150 articles, as against last year's 100. The man who continues to hold up prices will come to grief. The buyers strike, at least so far as the retail dry goods business is concerned, does not exist. The merchants of the country are selling 125 articles as against 100 a year ago, but because of 33 1-3 per cent lower price levels they must sell 150 articles, or 50 per cent more than last year to break even."

#### FEDERATION ASKS LEAGUE SANCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The necessity for obtaining the international sanction conferred by registration with the League of Nations of the treaty of federation among the republics of Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica, is emphasized by Juan Francisco Paredes, Foreign Minister of Salvador, in a letter to the League, in which he states that the agreement is bound to work "a political evolution in Central America," according to information received from Geneva by the League of Nations News Bureau. "This treaty, which has just been filed under Article XVIII of the Covenant, according to registration entry, 'provides for the creation of a new sovereign and independent state which will assume the name of the Federation of Central America.'"

#### ARMAMENT COST CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"It is a pitiful thing that 93 per cent of government expenditure goes to pay for past wars and to preparations for wars in the future," said the Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur, president of the Baptist World Alliance, at a meeting of the Baptist Social Union. Dr. MacArthur rebuked those who say the world is growing worse. "The world was never so good as it is tonight," he said, "and it will be better tomorrow night than it is now."

### Thoroughbred sport shoes

HANAN sport shoes have the stamina that makes them resist wear and retain their good style.

They will stand many a hard knock before losing their original charm, because they are designed to meet the strain without giving way. On tee or court, afoot or astride, you'll find that these thoroughbred sport shoes always play the game.

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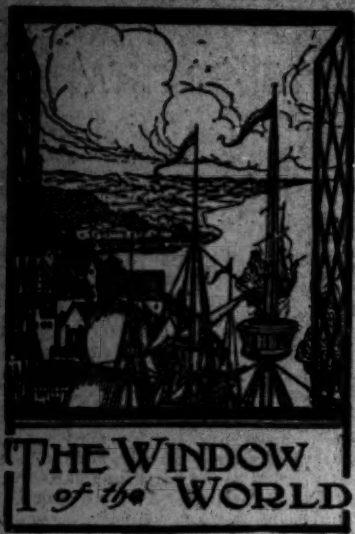
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San Francisco

# HANAN

Good Shoes are an Economy





THE WINDOW  
OF THE WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

#### Setting Will to Work

Riding slowly over the moor, late in the evening, a light was seen at a little distance, where it was known no building existed. Descending a slope the light was lost to sight, but in a few minutes it reappeared, this time seemingly in quite another place. Reining up for a few minutes and watching for its appearance elsewhere, it was soon seen that this was a will-o'-the-wisp, the ignis fatuus of so many legends and stories.

And now poor Will is to make himself useful instead of being mischievous. A new farming experiment is being made for producing gas from marsh grass, in other words, making the will-o'-the-wisp do some work, for, as the dictionary says, this is all he is: "A meteor or light that appears in the night over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by decomposition of animal or vegetable substances."

Decaying refuse is gathered into a building designed for the purpose, which is air-tight, with a pipe to collect the gas, and it is found that the ordinary product of a farm will produce enough power to run the machinery of the farm without detracting from the value of the refuse needed for other purposes.

#### "The Punishment Fit the Crime"

What sort of reprisal would Sir William S. Gilbert have devised in the case of the Egyptian manager who has coolly adopted one of the best of all the good songs of "Pinafore"? According to The Egyptian Mail, the scale of a native revue lately produced in Cairo is a frank and free rendering of Sir Joseph Porter's song, "I'm the Ruler of the Queen's Navee." Perhaps Gilbert might improve even upon his terrific prescription of endless compulsory games "with a twisted cue, on a cloth untrue, and elliptical billiard balls."

#### The Aviator on the Farm

One sure way to keep the aviator down on the farm after he has seen the world from the clouds is to let him bring his plane with him and set him to work. If possible he should be equipped with the aerial grain sower which The Indian Daily News heralds as a means of planting 640 acres in six hours, provided the flyer keeps up the pace of 40 miles an hour. With one swoop he can sow a row 36 feet wide and leave a line of time to mark the planted area. Here surely would be accomplishment extraordinary. Indeed one returned pilot with his plane could do the work of 38 ground men and thereby release 37 others for the delights of the city.

If the aviator, however, is too thoroughly attached to the urban to go all the way back to the essential of agriculture through the movies. What Nebraska has done, others are almost sure to do, and the Nebraska Department of Conservation and Soil Survey announces the opening of the 1921 season of field work. One imagines the whole State astir with excitement for "a squadron of four airplanes, a battery of moving picture cameras, a park of a dozen new automobiles and a whole platoon of geologists, surveyors, chemists, botanists, photographers and mechanics" have been dispatched from the state university. Among them, although not mentioned, one trusts there are at least four happy Cincinnati of the air.

#### Soyez Tranquille!

The omnibus was full, the conductor had punched tickets for one and all, had faced up to the top and down again, and stood in an imposing attitude at the entrance to the inside compartment of the vehicle, apparently taking no notice of anything that was going on. His honest face was a blank. There was, however, much agitation on the part of one of the "fares," a girl who began by looking anxiously out of the window at the names of the streets as they were passed and gradually began to show signs of distress, which she expressed in very broken English which no one could understand.

Just before the omnibus reached one of the stations where it was due to stop, her alarm and agitation reached a point where she could only make her way to the doorway and try to make the conductor understand her desire to be put down.

A smile lighted up his face, as he looked good-naturedly at her.

"Soyez tranquille, mam'sel," he said with quite a French accent, "L'auto-bus va s'arrêter bientôt."

The few words not only satisfied the girl, but astonished the other pas-

sengers, who began to question him, and learnt that his French was acquired in the post office service in France, where also it seemed his knowledge of the French ways had been gained.

#### Typist-Actress Wanted

Recently during the New York rehearsals of a comedy, a young actress was criticized by the stage director because of her failure to operate a typewriter in anything like the actual style of a typist. He had the machine sent into a room off-stage and asked her not to come back until she could give something like an actual representation. At the end of an hour she presented herself to the stage director and, conscientious artist that she was, said: "Instead of waiting for me to learn how to run the machine, you could save time by engaging a stenographer for my part and teaching her to act."

#### A Visitor to England

How they come, and from where they come, and that they think of England would be good questions to put to the visitors if there was any reason to believe they would be answered. A stern silence prevails. Each new visitor is greeted with paragraphs in the press and conjectures which run into columns, but the visitors retain a discreet silence. The latest one, who bears the foreign name of Xylocopa violacea L., may be addressed more familiarly as the violet carpenter bee, and is said to hail from the Mediterranean, and as far as can be ascertained has never traveled further north than Bonn, Germany. It may have been there that it heard of the beauties of the English countryside and determined to try its fortune in Hertfordshire, where without prejudice it sat on the old farm fence, which eventually became its home.

Never had such a thing been done before, and its iridescent wings reflecting glittering hues of violet and copper and the great size of the bee has attracted more than usual attention. There have been other visitors, not so handsome, who have paid brief visits who were not welcomed with much enthusiasm and who have been heard of no more. But the big black bee with its purple and gold garments has had a welcome that the others missed. By trade he or she is a carpenter bee and set to work at once with the sawing.

#### RUBBER-A MYSTERY

India rubber is such a familiar product and its uses in the arts are so varied and important that it is somewhat surprising to find that we really are ignorant of its nature and do not even know whether it is actually present in the vegetable juices from which it is obtained, or is developed therefrom by chemical change due to the treatment to which those juices are subjected.

The cultivation of the Para rubber tree has now become so successful that its product commands a higher price than the native Para rubber. This has stimulated the establishment of rubber plantations in spite of the impetus to investigations looking to the making of caoutchouc by chemical synthesis. At any rate, chemistry can render great service in rubber production and utilization. Knowledge of its constitution has led to its production in a purer condition, but we still have much to learn about the nature of the remarkable coagulation of the latex.

This latex is a watery fluid resembling milk in appearance, which contains the rubber, or, as it is thought more probable, the immediate precursor of rubber, together with proteins and other minor constituents. The constituent furnish rubber is in suspension, and rises like cream when the latex is at rest. On the addition of an acid, or sometimes of alkali, or even on mere exposure, coagulation takes place, and the rubber separates as a solid, the other constituents for the most part remaining dissolved in the aqueous liquid. The first view taken of the nature of the coagulation process was that, like the coagulation of milk by acids, it is dependent upon a process of proteid coagulation, the separate proteids carrying down the rubber during precipitation.

This explanation, it appears, was not chemically complete, and peculiarities connected with the coagulation are opposed to it. Experiments point to the conclusion that the so-called "coagulation" has nothing to do with the albuminous substances of the fluid, but is a chemical change by which an unknown liquid constituent is turned into a solid. Beyond the fact that this liquid is a hydro-carbon, nothing is known of it, and its nature remains a problem for investigation.

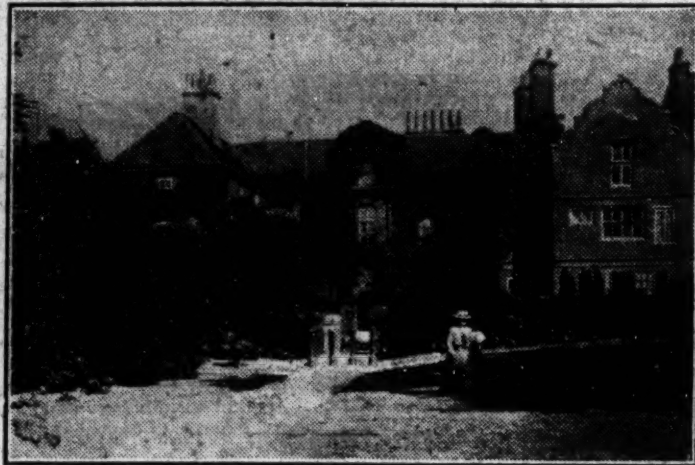
The natural sources of caoutchouc are much more widespread than is generally supposed. Although the finest caoutchouc for technical purposes is only yielded by half a dozen plants, under whose names these varieties of caoutchouc pass, there can scarcely be a doubt that the elastic substance in each case possesses a very similar, if not identical, chemical structure. Nearly all the latices and similar fluids furnished by plants contain more or less caoutchouc. Chemistry must determine the means by which caoutchouc can best be separated from these relatively poor latices. In view of the increasing production of the nearly pure caoutchouc the question is not a pressing one at this time. Moreover, it cannot be doubted that chemical science will sooner or later be able to take a definite step toward the production of rubber by artificial means.

The production of caoutchouc by chemical means has, indeed, virtually been accomplished in its formation from isoprene. The exact nature of this change has still to be determined. When this has been done it will only remain to cheapen the cost of production to make the manufacture of synthetic rubber a practical problem.

## RESTORATION HOUSE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Restoration House, Rochester, is for sale. It was the home of Miss Havisham, that disappointed figure in Dickens' "Great Expectations," and it stands in the Maidstone Road, formerly Crow Lane, opposite the Vines. "Everybody," says Dickens, "for miles round had heard of Miss Havisham up-town as an immensely rich and grim lady, who lived in a large and dismal house barricaded against robbers, and who led a life of seclusion."

Had not Dickens adapted it as the house of one of his best-known, least admirable characters, Restoration House would still have been worthy of attention. It was built in



Miss Havisham's house in "Great Expectations" now for sale

1587, of generous red brick, to the plan of a letter E, in compliment to Queen Elizabeth, it is said. It took its name from the fact that Charles II, on his way to London for his "restoration," stayed there as the guest of Sir Francis Clerke, and the date where he sat at the high table of the dining room may still be seen. So, too, may the three pieces of Mortlake tapestry which the King presented to Clerke in recognition of his hospitality.

Restoration House is being sold by order of the trustees of Mr. Stephen Aveling, who lived there many years and treasured every stick and stone of the old building. On his first night there he had a curious experience, the explanation of which shows how closely Dickens adhered to actual things in the settings of his stories. Mr. Aveling was writing letters just before midnight when he was startled by a rumbling like thunder: "Who is there?" he shouted, and the answer was "Hush," first softly, and then louder. He traced the noise until he located it under a trapdoor on the dark oak floor. With chisel and screw driver he forced his way below, and then, lowering a lighted candle into the chasm, he was amazed to see the reflection of his own face in a cistern of water.

What was it all? Dickens tells us in "Great Expectations": "The brewery buildings had a little lane of communication" with the courtyard of Miss Havisham's house; the "wooden gates of that lane stood open" at the time of Pip's first visit; "and all the brewery beyond stood open, away to the high enclosing wall; and all was empty and deserted. The cold wind seemed to blow colder there than outside the gate; and it made a shrill noise in howling in and out at the open sides of the brewery, like the noise of wind in the rigging of a ship at sea."

Restoration House was supplied with water from the near-by plant. What Mr. Aveling had done was to turn on the main tap, and the rumbling and the "Hush" were caused by the rush of water as the brewers began working late at night.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

John Bull

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It seems very apparent that our good friend, Mr. Lloyd George of England, was misquoted when the American newspapers represented him as saying, at the dinner given by the Pilgrim Society in London to the American Ambassador, Col. George Harvey, that the American nation was not of Anglo-Saxon origin; for the Pilgrim Fathers, who founded our nation, were pure Anglo-Saxon stock. We of today are an amalgamation of many nations who have emigrated here, it is true, but the dominant race, the Anglo-Saxon, has absorbed them, even as in England it absorbed the Danes, the Romans, and the Normans who tried to conquer it, seeming to succeed only to be absorbed by the prevailing race, the Anglo-Saxon, and their tongues swallowed up in the simple English tongue, the most useful, most easily understood, most easily translatable tongue on earth. Clearly a case of the saying: "The survival of the fittest," this. So the United States, founded upon pure Anglo-Saxon stock, has absorbed many elements, many languages, and is continuing so to do. Again a demonstration of the survival of the fittest.

The United States cannot be severed from its origin any more than a rose bush can produce a maple tree. As nature does not reverse herself, even so North America can never be anything more or less than Anglo-Saxon. This is why the English-speaking nations of the world should love each other—England, Scotland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the

United States. Together we form the John Bull family that has never been broken yet; for it was John Bull in this country that won the war of the Revolution, licked the German on the throne of England and all his hired Germans, the Hessians, whom he was compelled to hire because the English would not fight their own kinsmen. They made it as easy for us as they could while pretending to serve their unwelcome German king, those British army men who were ordered over here to fight us. General Lord Howe could have fought harder, they all could have done more, might have gained more victories; but they were Englishmen and could not crush their own kith and kin.

In the war of 1812 the mother country was busy fighting Bonaparte; keeping the great adventurer off the throat of the world, therefore incidentally off ours, whilst we were ungratefully punnelling her. She had no

side is not. The water has to run around the branch to reach the lower side, and the roughnesses of the bark retard and retain it. It is the same in the case of an inclined trunk.

We may say that "moss draws trees." When moss has grown on a tree it is itself a powerful factor in the retention of moisture; and new moss, either of the same or a different species, develops and thus increases the extent of the green covering.

## RAILWAY TRAVEL IN EASTERN EUROPE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is almost impossible for those who have remained outside central and eastern Europe to imagine the state of chaos into which rail transport was reduced over vast regions long before the end of the war. Correspondents who visited Russia during 1916, for instance, described how a journey from Siberia or south Russia to Petrograd, occupied weeks, while the traveler spent in overcrowded carriages or freight wagons. When the great war ended it was seen that this elimination of all the ordinary amenities of travel was not due entirely, as many had supposed, to the necessities of the war, but was largely the result of a veritable breakdown of the transport system. It was the same in Poland, in Galicia, Bessarabia, and Rumania.

From that collapse very little progress has yet been made toward recovery over the greater part of these countries. Only in Germany is there any approach to the former conditions of comfortable carriages, adequate services, and punctuality. It is only an approach so far, and much remains to be done before the railways are back to the 1914 standard. There is still overcrowding, and trains are slow, but the contrast between a long journey in Germany two years ago and now is remarkable.

The forced neglect of repairs during the war, followed by the surrender of thousands of engines and wagons, left the railways crippled after the armistice. Apart from these causes many carriage windows were without glass, the leather coverings had been stripped from the seats, and the windows of the coaches had been cut away during the desperate quest for war material. Engines broke down frequently. The workers were unreliable and given to long political discussions in service hours, so that in the winter of 1918, 19 trains crawled spasmodically to their destinations while travelers endured the exposed carriages.

All that has been gradually changed. The workshops were not disorganized as in Russia, and repair work was pushed forward as rapidly as the factories could be transformed for these new activities. Now the first-class trains run punctually at an average speed of about 35 miles an hour. The carriages are restored and the windows are refitted with glass. In the second class there is comfortable upholstery, but the space in the only advantage gained by paying the higher fares.

The workers, subdued by hard experience, became increasingly industrious and courteous. The dining cars have passed from the stage of slovenly service and poor food. White linen cloths are on the tables again and the traveler chooses his meals from a varied menu. In the sleeping cars well-laundered linen and other pre-war comforts are restored, and the demand for berths is so great that one must book well in advance.

What a contrast this is to the conditions which the ordinary traveler finds when he crosses the northern and eastern borders of Germany! A few trains are comfortable enough, as, for instance, the express Warsaw, and the train which has just reestablished through communications between Berlin and Riga. It is chiefly, however, the ordinary mode of travel within those countries which have been left more or less derelict by the war. Russia is usually held up as the notorious example of the destruction of rail transport, but in great areas of the other eastern European countries similar conditions are found. The daily trains between Petrograd and Moscow are quite good when all the circumstances are considered. The carriages, with the exception of a few coupes used by couriers and officials, are crowded, but not more so than many of the German trains. People carry their own ration, and at the principal stopping places ample supplies of boiling water are available, and the long queues of passengers with kettles form as in the old days.

It is when one leaves Moscow for the Urals, the Caucasus, or the Ukraine, however, that the adventures of post-war travel in Russia really begin. The passenger may be fortunate enough to be crowded in a third-class carriage, taking turns with fellow-travelers on the wooden bunks which are fitted ingeniously in every possible place. More likely he must resign himself to live for days or weeks in a freight van, and if he is a late comer, desperately anxious to get forward on his journey he will be content with a place on the roof of the van or astride the buffers, or clinging on the footboard to a door handle. Women, children, as well as men, must therefore travel in this fashion if they have reason to move from one district to another, and hundreds of miles to the east of Moscow one can hardly see a few months ago, travelers lying asleep on planks and sacks placed across the buffers of freight cars, while the heavily laden train lumbered slowly along.

Until quite recently there was no such thing for the ordinary traveler as a train running direct a long distance eastward, according to a timetable. That stage was reached for a time this winter on a few main lines, because of an improvement in the fuel supply, and it will be reached

again. But the normal method has been to wait in a siding or at a junction until one's carriage or freight car could be attached to any engine which happened to be proceeding in one's direction. One would travel from Petrograd to Narva, in Esthonia, in this way. The coach would be first attached to a local train to Gatchina. Then, after a wait of some hours, the station master would arrange for the coach to be sandwiched in between the carriages of a tremendously long goods train on its way to Esthonia for potatoes. After a while a train of German prisoners might be caught up returning from Siberia, and a transfer to this would make it possible to reach Narva at the end of a day and a half from leaving Petrograd.

In Esthonia travel is often less comfortable than between Moscow and Petrograd, while in the more easterly regions of Poland and Galicia the conditions differ little from those in central Russia.

## THE JOHN DUNLOP SETTLEMENT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A satisfactory settlement between the litigants has at last been arrived at in the action taken a couple of years ago by John Dunlop, of pneumatic tire fame, to restrain the Dunlop Tire Company from publishing, particularly in Ireland, certain pictures representing him "in grotesque attitudes and fantastic dress," and thereby causing him and his friends much annoyance. The decision given in the Court of Chancery by Mr. Justice Powell was that the publications might possibly be held to be libelous, and this having recently been upheld by the House of Lords, the defendants accordingly agreed to settle the action by withdrawing from publication all the pictures objected to by Mr. Dunlop.

The company also undertook to pay Mr. Dunlop's solicitor £330, balance of costs, and expressed the wish, through their counsel, that nothing should be done in their name to make the inventor in any way uncomfortable, and it was only due to him that the company should obliterate all cause for dissatisfaction or friction.

Mr. Dunlop expressed himself well pleased with the result. A plea put forward by the defense was, he said, that it was a compliment rather than otherwise that a man should be caricatured, as were most prominent men of the day, including Mr. Lloyd George. "But I proved to them that my case was not similar," said Mr. Dunlop. "Good caricatures are designed to exaggerate the peculiarities while presenting a good likeness of the subject. But the objectionable pictures in question were absurd effigies likely to provoke ridicule and bore little or no resemblance to the original bust portrait I had freely given the company for publication with their advertisements. However," concluded he, "I shall not let the matter trouble me any more. The content is now made a rule of court, and any breach of this would render the company liable to prosecution for damages, but of this there is not the smallest likelihood."

Mr. Dunlop has several of his minor inventions and "notions" in use in his household, and mentioned that he was engaged in compiling a history of the present pneumatic tire, to appear in book form. A hobby of his is the working out of mathematical puzzles.

#### Ivy of the Ice Boat

Young Ivy swung her heels contentedly from the blunt prow of her father's barge, anchored off the dock at the end of Thirty-Sixth Street, New York. The river rolled lazily in the hot afternoon sunshine. In the little girl's hands a narrow stretch of gray worsted dangled from two knitting needles. "Ma grandmother's learnin' me to knit," she volunteered shyly. "Does she live on the boat, too?"

Ivy glanced back to the tiny red and yellow house perched on the stern of the barge. It had white lace curtains in the windows, but there were only two. A piece of iron pipe stuck out, chimney-wise, from the roof.

"My grandmother lives up in the country where we get the ice from," continued Ivy. "It's real ice we get up there, too, and while they're loading, me and Florence goes on land—" and she saw the cows, chirped Florence, nodding her head in approval. A snout under one eye and a long rumpled pinafore gave her a somewhat more bedraggled look than her sister.

"It must be cool on an ice boat in summer?" Ivy laughed merrily. "You'd order feel the heat in that side of the barge went squarely into the green water. 'It's hotter here than in the country, but I like it better 'cause I can go to school. I been to ever so many. Whenever we land for a week I go to school, but—'half a tone lower—"we always have to leave when the tugs come for us." Joyfully—"There's one of our tugs now with the yellow band around the smokestack. Them's the best tugs on the river."

Some boisterous boys and girls on roller skates came rumbling down the dock, laughing and shouting at one another. Ivy followed them with her eyes but did not speak. "Are you lonely sometimes on your boat, Ivy?" "Oh, no! I got a little brother and another sister besides her."

"In there?" She moved her head up and down in time with her heels.

"And my Pa, sometimes brings us something to play with. 'N all the kids wish they had a boat, you bet."

"Probably you wouldn't give it up even to live in the country all the year"—Ivy looked at me cautiously to see what this could mean. Then adorably she smiled and with the same engaging candor: "Sure I would," said Ivy.

## THE REPORTER BACK AT HIS WORK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Back to the nineteenth floor windows after two weeks in Boston—and you should see my flowers! The kind hand that insinuated several seeds into the window box soil before I went away has administered the little red watering pot regularly. Now in each box two marigold blossoms and two blossomed geraniums flank a little purple flower whose name I haven't dared to ask yet. The pride that urges me not to indicate my ignorance suggests that I might call the unknown centerpiece mignonette as well as anything else. It will serve, unless mignonette is not purple, in which case I stand corrected.

But the blossoms do not interest me at the moment. I am stirred, rather, by the delicate fluttering of the tender leaves, harpstrings swept gently by a breeze which knows how to be kind to young growing things. The same breeze whips the columns of steam into nothingness along the roofs, rather roughly, but the geranium and the marigolds and the purple thing are handled with tenderness. I would write a verse about how the breeze knows how grows the rose if I did not have to finish this article.

Above the department store roof my fine friend the flag flows steadily westward against the high sun. Far down beyond the Metropolitan Tower a captive balloon is idling. A glance through the glass outlines an aeroplane making a wide circle around it. Why, I know not; nor have I time to find out. This article must be finished. Strings of boats are being towed comfortably down the placid East River, while fat ferries dream to and fro across their wake. Up from below the traffic honks and whistles, and somewhere, I am so glad it is not directly below me, a hurdy-gurdy is grinding a tune into clattering bits.

Just at my right, the dictionary, the dictaphone, and the telephone-book await my more specific attention. At my left telegraph instruments are taking the final gap before their nightly chatter. Over near the door my plant of large, gracefully bending leaves, which is neither a rubber plant nor any way whose name I know, shines with lustrous, bespeaking plentiful watering and misting while I was away. Below it, the titles of the volumes in the revolving bookcase stare at me an invitation to give them a bit of exercise. At my back my desk is ready for me, at the mere sound of this swivel chair; and into its glass top my pet paper weight, a brass goat, gazes at himself reflectively.

If I kept on this way long enough I could describe how the whitish blue of the afternoon sky at length burns into gold and crimson and purple, or how the sun rests upon the New Jersey hills to admire, with me, the deep colors which paint the roofs never the same twice the same way. If there were a month I could write long enough to remark how those same roofs absorb its cool light, as flowers drink in the rain.

I shall at least be compelled to find similes for the stars and the lights in the Metropolitan Tower if I don't stop now. Being back at work, I suppose, means being back—at work.

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## UNLIMITED FUND FOR MR. NEWBERRY

Brother of Senator Testifies That He Authorized Payment of Campaign Bills Without Knowing What Amount Would Be

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—John S. Newberry of Detroit, brother of Truman H. Newberry, whose campaign expenses are the subject of investigation of a subcommittee of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee, testified yesterday that his contribution to his brother's campaign was about \$99,000, but that he knew nothing about the campaign and had no knowledge of what the money was to be used for. It was not given at one time, but F. P. Smith, business manager for both the Newberrys and holding power of attorney for them, drew the checks whenever it was necessary and for whatever amounts he thought proper or learned from other sources were desired. It was brought out that the business relations of the two brothers are of the closest. Indeed, according to his testimony, John S. Newberry has practically nothing to do with the business. The checks, however, to the amount of \$99,000, were drawn against the account standing in his name.

Mr. Newberry testified that his brother acted for him in business matters and he for his brother. He said that his brother had power to sell any shares that he held or to make contributions in his name. He did not see his brother from February until late autumn of 1918, the year Truman Newberry was a candidate for the Senate.

### Men Active in Campaign

Mr. Newberry was asked in turn if he knew various men who were active in the campaign. He declared that he knew only Frank W. Blair by sight; that he never met Paul H. King until after the campaign was over, and that he met Frederick Cody for the first time late in the campaign. Hannibal A. Hopkins, Thomas P. Phillips and others of the campaign attaches he did not know at all.

"Did you talk with any of these men about the campaign at any time?" asked Alfred Lucking, attorney for Henry Ford. "No, I never did," said Mr. Newberry.

"But you did contribute to the campaign?" "Yes." "How much?" "Ninety thousand dollars, I think."

"When did you make this contribution?" "At various times during the campaign."

"Did you personally draw the checks?" "No, I did not."

"How did you make these contributions?" "Mr. Smith had my power of attorney. I told him there was going to be a campaign, and I wanted to finance it. I told him to go ahead and put up the money."

Checks Signed by Business Manager  
"That is the Mr. Smith who keeps the joint office of yourself and your brother and who signs checks for both the campaigns?" "No one."

"Who got you to do the financing of the campaign?" "No one."

"Did you talk with your brother Truman about it?" "No, sir."

"You mean to say that you never said a word to him about it or him to you?" "Yes, sir, I did not see him and I did not write to him about it."

"You merely said to Mr. Smith that there was to be a campaign and to go ahead and pay the bills without having any idea as to how much it would cost?" "That is it."

"How did you know that Truman was going to run for Senator?" "I did not know it."

"You didn't know he was going to run?" "Well, I saw something about it in the newspapers."

"What newspapers?" "I don't know."

"Had you ever talked with Mrs. Newberry about Truman running for Senator?" "No, sir."

"Or with any other member of the family?" "No, sir."

"I understand you to say you never talked with a person about the campaign except to give Mr. Smith the instructions you related?" "Yes."

Objections to Questions  
"Your brother is as rich as you are. How did you come?" started Mr. Lucking.

"I object," shouted James O. Murphy, attorney for Newberry.

"The objection is sustained," said Seiden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, chairman of the committee. "Why did you finance the campaign of your brother?" Mr. Lucking tried again, but again objection was raised and sustained.

the large expenditure of money late in August?" "No, sir, I was too busy with other things."

"Then they could just as well have taken the whole cost of the campaign—the \$178,000—out of your account?" "Yes, they could have taken everything I had."

"Did your brother know you were going to finance his campaign?" "He did not," said Mr. Newberry.

"How did you know how much money you had contributed?" "I saw it in the newspapers."

"You borrow money from your brother at times, don't you?" asked Senator Pomeroy.

"We have always had that arrangement."

"You knew there was a Corrupt Practices Act which limited the expenditures of money in a campaign?" asked Mr. Lucking.

"Did that have anything to do with your financing the campaign instead of your brother?" "I never thought of it."

## NATIONAL COMITY REAL SAFEGUARD

President Harding, Indorsing Remarks of Canadian Representative, Points to Reciprocal Friendship in North America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speaking at the graduation exercises of the American University here yesterday, President Warren G. Harding departed from his set speech on educational advantages and obligations, to point out the extent to which reciprocal good will, sense of right and justice on both sides, have contributed to maintain peace and friendship between the United States and Canada for generations without resort to force, war or a "super-government."

President Harding forsook his manuscript to reply to a short speech delivered to the graduating students and faculty by Dr. N. W. Rowell, Canadian member of Parliament and a representative of Canada at the Geneva conference of the League Assembly. Dr. Rowell dwelt on the contribution that the North American continent, the United States and Canada have made and can make to world peace and civilization, if only in the object lesson they afford of the possibility of two peoples living side by side, without friction or conflict, and without ever having recourse to the arbitrament of war to settle their differences.

"If we can commit civilized humanity to abiding righteousness and everlasting justice," said the President in reply to Dr. Rowell, "and inspire them with our example, we will have made a long stride toward the peace the world craves." President Harding continued:

"I do not think I could let the occasion pass without giving assent to many of the appropriate and appealing things just uttered by Dr. Rowell. I like his expression that American and Canadian ideals are in common, and while he spoke about the North American contribution to present-day civilization and to the world, it occurred to me that the example of two great peoples living side by side in peace, in confidence and mutual understanding, is about the finest contribution that two nations can give to the world. I have said on many occasions that if all the nations of the earth were as honest and as unselfish as our Republic, there never would be another war."

"I will revise it today and say that if all of the nations of the earth are as unselfish and devoted to their ideals as the United States and Canada, there never would be another war. If I may seem to suggest without a discordant note, for there is none in my heart, I call attention to the fact that the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada have dwelt side by side and settled their controversies satisfactorily without resort to a super-government, but by the exercise of the sovereignty of free peoples dealing with one another."

## KELLER LAND TAX BILLS INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The tax bills introduced in the House of Representatives by Oscar E. Keller of Minnesota are supported by the committee of manufacturers and merchants on federal taxation, of which Charles H. Ingersoll is a prominent member. Mr. Ingersoll says that these bills, repealing transportation and sales tax laws, amending the income tax law to distinguish between earned and unearned incomes, amending the inheritance tax, and providing for a tax on land values, will lower the tax burden on producing business nearly \$2,000,000,000 annually and save the people from three to five times that amount in inflated living costs, for which the present tax system is held to be largely responsible.

Mr. Ingersoll says the committee has a membership of more than 30,000 manufacturers, merchants and jobbers, with Otto Cullman of Chicago, a manufacturer, as chairman.

## STATE INCOME TAX FOR LOUISIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Louisiana constitutional convention has adopted an amendment giving the state Legislature the right, after May 1, 1924, to levy a state income tax not to exceed 3 per cent. The amendment, offered by Judge Robert R. Reid of Amite, was approved by a vote of 67 to 62.

## SENATE VOTES FOR ARMY REDUCTION

Action Is a Reversal of Former Position and a Compliance With Terms Insisted Upon by House—Committee Plea Fails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate yesterday reversed its position of the day before by voting, 34 to 30, to reduce the army to 150,000 and to maintain it there during the next fiscal year. This was exactly the vote, except that it was reversed, by which, in committee of the whole, the appropriation of \$33,000,000, the amount providing for an army of 170,000, was defeated.

The Senate has now practically come to the terms set by the House, although James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, who led the fight for the larger army, recommended to the Military Affairs Committee, of which he is chairman, contended that the appropriation fixed by the House would mean an army of nearer 120,000 than 150,000. In order that it might be kept at 150,000, Senator Wadsworth, after the defeat of the amendment providing for the larger army, moved a substitution of \$31,000,000 for the original \$33,000,000 which would be about \$5,000,000 more than the House bill carries.

## Economy Demand Wins

Debate on the bill continued throughout the afternoon, and although Senator Wadsworth begged the Senate not to inflict such drastic treatment upon the army, and declared that if approximately 108,000 men were compelled to leave the service there would practically not be an army at all, the trend away from the larger army, in response to the demands of the people for economies of economy, was obvious. Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, admitted that the bill was a compromise, but thought under the circumstances that it was as good as could be expected. He pointed out that it went much further than the navy bill had in meeting the demand for curtailment of expenses. The total expenses of the navy last year, including two deficiency appropriations, was \$505,000,050, and the bill passed by the Senate for this year was \$496,000,000, almost as much, while the army appropriation had been cut from \$449,955,000, to something over \$335,000,000, a drastic reduction.

The personnel in this army bill was cut 50,000, while in the navy there was an increase of 1000.

John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, speaking against the bill, said he saw no reason why this country should, in these times, have an army of more than 50,000 men. "Every dollar devoted to armament on land is a dollar unjustly extracted from education, more progress, increasing in harbor—something useful to something destructive," he said.

## Volunteer Strength

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, called attention to the rapid growth of the national guard as an additional guarantee against attack or danger to the United States, and declared that there never was a time when the position of the United States was safer than now.

To this, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Missouri, added that the national guard was now federalized, and practically a part of the army; that there were, in addition, 27,000 marines and 70,000 reserve officers who could be called on a moment's notice, and 2,000,000 men who had had military training and could be called upon to defend the country if it were in danger.

Among the Republicans who voted against the army of 170,000 asked for by the Military Affairs Committee, were Senators Capper, Jones of Washington, Kenyon, La Follette, McNary, Stansfeld, Townsend and Willis, all of them westerners.

Nathaniel B. Dial (D.), Senator from South Carolina, introduced an amendment providing that none of the money appropriated for the army should be used to pay the soldiers in Belgium, France or Germany 90 days after the passage of the act. This was characterized by Senator Wadsworth as a most unwarranted interference with the foreign policy of the United States, and was defeated.

## USE OF STATE FUNDS OPPOSED BY CLERGY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
LONG BEACH, California—Protest against the appropriation of state funds for the restoration of the old missions of California, and against the solicitation of funds from the general public for sectarian educational institutions, is made by the Long Beach Ministerial Union.

The former protest was expressed in this telegram sent to Gov. William D. Stephens: "The attention of the Ministerial Union of Long Beach has been called to the fact that the Legislature of California, recently adjourned, passed bills appropriating public funds for the restoration of old missions in Sonoma and San Diego counties. This is clearly contrary to the recognized principle of the separation of church and state and we emphatically protest against this action, and call upon you to veto the same, thus avoiding the necessity of a referendum and the sectarian division and bitterness that it would cause."

read from their pulpits, is as follows: "As patriotic American citizens we believe in the complete separation of church and state and in the work of Americanization carried forward by our public schools and we, therefore, deplore the effort to secure funds from the general public to build sectarian institutions which rival public schools but are not under the supervision and control of our public school authorities."

## AIR ROUTE PLANNED IN NORTHERN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
EDMONTON, Alberta—The first commercial air route scheme in northern Alberta and beyond has been made ready to operate. A company under whose control the services are to be operated is now incorporated. Captain W. May is the chief navigator of the company, he having recently completed a special course of training in aviation at Camp Borden and returned with a navigator's license, three new flying boats for service in the north, and a crew of expert pilots.

It is expected that McLennan will be the base from which the air boats will fly. The lake at that place will be utilized as a harbor, and the route will follow the water courses via Ft. Vermilion and Hay River, following the Peace and Mackenzie rivers to the Great Slave Lake and Ft. Norman oil fields. According to present plans, the preliminary arrangements will be completed and the service will be ready for passengers in the first week in June. One round trip a week will be made thereafter throughout the season. Five passengers will be carried each trip. If desired for freight carrying, the planes will each have a capacity of 1700 pounds of useful weight. About 80 miles an hour will be the rule, and posts are to be established along the way for stops and refueling. These posts will be located at Vermilion, Hay River, Simpson, Wrigley, Norman, and other points. By way of safety auxiliaries, motor boats will also be in commission on both the Peace and Mackenzie rivers.

The machines that have been selected for the new aerial service are of the type known as the American navy coast patrol flying boats. A large number of these boats were made for the United States Government as submarine chasers toward the end of the war, and the Edmonton company purchased its three planes from the American disposal board. This type of machine has been tested out by the Canadian Government in survey work around Hudson Bay.

## LUMBER PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHWEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
BELLINGHAM, Washington—That the production of lumber in the Northwest is indicated in a report of the forest service which shows that the lumber mills of western Oregon and Washington produced more lumber in 1920 than ever before. The total shingle cut of these mills last year was 5,138,000,000 while the lumber cut was 5,525,000,000 feet for Washington mills and 3,317,000,000 feet for Oregon. Douglas fir, making the great bulk of the cut for the two states, ran to 6,622,000,000 feet. Other varieties were: western hemlock, 584,000,000; Sitka spruce, 357,000,000. The report showed that the lumber production has been on the increase steadily for years, the increase in these regions being 8 per cent over 1919.

## NEW SEMINARY PRESIDENT

BANGOR, Maine—The resignation of Rev. David Nelson Beach, D. D., as president of Bangor Theological Seminary, which was tendered to and accepted by the trustees on May 30, has just been made public. The resignation was effective on June 1, the end of the seminary year. The trustees elected Prof. Warren J. Moulton, senior member of the faculty, to succeed Dr. Beach.

## SUNDAY LAWS ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Mississippi News Office  
GULFPORT, Mississippi—The Sunday laws for the Mississippi coast, and particularly for Hancock County, will be enforced to the letter in the future, in accordance with an order just issued by Sheriff Havens. The Sheriff requests all motion picture theaters in the county which have been operating on Sundays to cease. Sunday baseball games will not be tolerated.

## CIGARETTES BARRED IN UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Utah's anti-cigarette law, passed by the last Legislature, was in effect yesterday. Simultaneously the shelves of tobacco stores were cleared of cigarettes and there were no advertisements in the newspapers of cigarettes. The law provides against smoking in public places, which are defined, and prohibits the gift, sale, exchange or barter of cigarettes.

## AMPHITHEATER DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Hampshire News Office  
DURHAM, New Hampshire—Developed from the rising banks of a little stream that makes its way through the grounds of New Hampshire College, the new amphitheater, capable of seating 5000 or 6000 persons, has been informally dedicated. The stream makes a semi-circular loop at this point and across it is the stage backed by an old stone wall.

W. K. HUTCHINSON CO.  
MARKETS  
Cor. Falmouth and Mass. Ave., Boston  
SPECIAL  
Genuine Eastern Salmon... 50¢ lb.  
Milk Fed Fryer Chickens... 42¢ lb.  
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OTHER STORES  
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## NOMINATIONS TO SHIPPING BOARD

House Democrats Oppose Choice of Albert D. Lasker of Chicago as Chairman—Deficiency Appropriation Not Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Shipping Board nominations, headed by Albert D. Lasker of Chicago, as chairman for six years, were sent to the Senate for confirmation by President Warren G. Harding yesterday.

The other six nominees, completing the personnel of the board, are: T. V. O'Connor of Buffalo, New York, for five years; George E. Chamberlain, formerly Senator, of Portland, Oregon, for four years; Edward C. Plummer of Bath, Maine, for three years; Frederick I. Thompson of Mobile, Alabama, for two years; Meyer Lissner of Los Angeles, California, for one year; Rear Admiral William S. Benson of Georgia, for one year.

Chamberlain Nomination Confirmed  
As soon as the nominations were received by the Senate, that of George E. Chamberlain was confirmed on motion of Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the Commerce Committee. This was done as a courtesy to a former member. Mr. Chamberlain having been one of the leading Democratic members of the Commerce Committee for many years and former chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. Of the old membership of the Shipping Board, Rear Admiral Benson, acting chairman since March 4, was the only one retained by President Harding.

Some idea of the opposition that will be directed against the nomination of Albert D. Lasker, as chairman, was indicated by attacks made upon him in the House yesterday afternoon, when appropriations for the Shipping Board were under consideration.

Following a day of debate, during which the Shipping Board policy was under fire, the Senate conferees to the deficiency bill yielded to the demand of the House for elimination of the \$75,000,000 increase allowed the Shipping Board. This means that the deficiency appropriation for the board will remain at \$25,000,000, as originally contained in the bill as it passed the House. The defeat was a severe blow to the Shipping Board. It means that the incoming members of that board will be handicapped by inadequate funds in carrying out the determination of the Administration to put the American merchant marine on a business-like basis.

Defense of the increased appropriation was made on the ground that the government had expended more than \$3,000,000,000 for the construction and operation of ships, and that vessels, numbering 685 steel ships and 275 wooden ships, should not be kept tied up, rotting at wharves.

Democratic leaders in the House heaped ridicule upon the head of Mr. Lasker. They asked sarcastically if his association with the Chicago baseball club, and other business connections of the nominee served to qualify him to take charge of the greatest shipping industry in the world.

Illinois Nominee Defended  
Carl R. Chindblom (R.), Representative from Illinois, stoutly defended the nominee.

Referring to the fact that the Shipping Board had been without a real head since March 4, James F. Byrnes (D.), Representative from South Carolina, declared that what the board needed was a "100,000 man."

## A MOTOR RIDE AND



W. K. HUTCHINSON CO.  
MARKETS  
Cor. Falmouth and Mass. Ave., Boston  
SPECIAL  
Genuine Eastern Salmon... 50¢ lb.  
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OTHER STORES  
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to construct and purchase ships," he said. "Compared with it the steel trust and the Standard Oil Company are small concerns. I will vote for any appropriation to increase the salary so as to make it possible to secure the best brains in America, taken from the Standard Oil Company, the steel trust or the shipping interests; but I become pessimistic when I read that we are to have as a chairman of the board a man who says he knows nothing about ships."

Mr. Chindblom who defended the President's nominee, said: "I think we ought to stop this promiscuous denunciation and criticism of successful men in business who are willing to give their services to public offices."

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ASSAILED

Extravagance in Conduct of the Bureau Charged on Floor of Senate—Appropriation to Be Cut Pending Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Public Health Service was assailed on the floor of the Senate yesterday for extravagance and mismanagement. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, gave notice that a halt was to be called on the appropriation of any more money for that branch of the government until there was an investigation which would disclose just what was being done with the money.

Senator Smoot declared that in order to get around the law, clerks were being transferred from the Treasury to the Public Health Service under the name of administrative assistants, and that clerks and nurses were getting salaries entirely incommensurate with the services they performed and with the salaries paid in the army. Moreover, they were wanting to be retired under such salaries. There were many employees of the Public Health Service, he said, who were doing nothing to earn their salaries. No senator would vote to continue such a condition if he knew what it meant.

Senator Smoot said that Dr. Long, head surgeon, had acknowledged that it was wrong.

"We are going to clean up that department," said the Senator from Utah. "We are not going to have clerks drawing officers' pay. No wounded soldier will suffer in consequence."

Head nurses, Senator Smoot said, are drawing \$2400 a year, with allowances which bring the pay up to \$3400. "We are not going to allow the Government of the United States to be robbed," he declared. "Nurses will be taken care of as in the army and navy, and no more."

## PACKERS APPLY FOR WAGE SCALE CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Further reductions in the wages of all packing house employees have been asked by the packers at the Union Stockyards in a petition filed with Judge Samuel Aischuler, official arbitrator between the packers and their employees. The request, which was made by James G. Condon, attorney for the packers, asks for a reduction of five cents per hour for workers by the hour, and a proportionate cut for piece-workers, to become effective on June 1. It is claimed that the packers who are not bound by the Aischuler agreement have already reduced their wage scales, and that these others must be given the benefit of like reductions in order to compete with them.

Relief from the penalties imposed on the packers in the form of working-hour restrictions is asked, and the petition declares that the employees are now receiving from 2 to 2½ times as much pay as before the war.

## HEAVY TAX PENALTY IN THE DRY STATUTE

Anti-Saloon League Lawyer Points Out Provision in the Law Which May Aid Officers Greatly in Its Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Certain possibilities of the National Prohibition Act which go a long way toward overcoming the difficulties that many police chiefs in the larger cities of New York State allege they experience in enforcing the law are pointed out by Orville S. Poland, attorney and superintendent of the legislative department of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, in a letter sent out to the chiefs of police in 500 cities and villages of the state. He says:

"The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which upheld in all its phases the provisions of the National Prohibition Act authorizing the imposition of a prohibitive tax gives a powerful additional weapon for the enforcement of the prohibition law. This decision upholds the section of the prohibition act which specifically states that every one who manufactures or sells intoxicating liquors illegally is subject to a tax of double the amount of any of those at present existing plus \$1000 for manufacture and \$500 for sale."

"The means of utilizing this weapon are easy and direct. All that it is necessary to do is to make an affidavit that any given individual has violated the law relating to intoxicating liquors and to send that affidavit to the federal prohibition director at Washington. He will send it through the proper channels in the Revenue department and the violator will get his 'tax bill' computed as indicated above."

"If the collector of Internal Revenue in the district where the violator resides is negligent in the collection of the tax, he is liable on his bond. If the violator wants to protest the payment of it, he must go before the collector and show some good reason why he should not pay the tax. 'There is no delay, no waiting for a jury and the burden of proof is on the violator. Furthermore, the tax is a lien on the property of the violator, and it may be sold to satisfy the tax.'"

The Anti-Saloon League announces that if a copy of such affidavit be forwarded to the league, it will insist that this penalty or prohibitive tax be collected promptly and in full.

## Officials Declared Derelict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
ELMIRA, New York—The state prohibition enforcement act can be enforced, and any city official who takes the ground that it cannot is derelict in his duties and should be removed at once, declared Harold L. Hart, federal prohibition director for this State, before the New York State Conference of Mayors. It was his opinion that officials who say publicly that the law cannot be enforced make themselves accessories before the fact to the acts of bootleggers.



The Book Shop has moved—

To the Main Floor of the Old Building, very close to the Fourth Avenue side.

Many persons will be glad to know this, because they can find more time to enjoy it.

We have always taken a keen interest in the Book Shop.

It has so much to offer that is worth while.

And there are always new discoveries to make—new things to find.

"Browsing around" seems to be a very happy suggestion.



## BETTER INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS URGED

New President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Points Out Task of Education in Cambridge Inaugural Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Industrial problems, from the point of view of education, require "more intensive application of scientific knowledge and research to the processes and products of industry" and the "cultivation of more understanding and wholesome relations between labor and management," declared Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols yesterday in his inaugural address as president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Pointing out that he is not yet sufficiently in touch with the specific problems of the Institute, the new leader dwelt on technical education in general and its part in world progress.

The inaugural exercises opened with remarks by Dr. Elinor Thompson, who has been acting president, in which he briefly reviewed the development of the faculty to the new president and formally invested him with the duties and responsibilities of office. He was followed by Gov. Channing H. Cox, who expressed the pride of the Commonwealth in the Institute and extended a welcome on the part of the State. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, brought the welcome of Harvard, pointing out that the success of the Institute has been due to three things: its filling of a need at the right time, its definiteness of purpose, and its maintenance of "a wise balance between the theoretical and the practical in its instruction."

Welcome by Faculty  
Speaking for the faculty, Prof. Henry P. Talbot welcomed Dr. Nichols to what he believes fundamentally to be "a house in order." He described certain changes that have taken place in technical education as a result of the war, the most notable of which has been to prove that the college professor can give a practical account of himself in an emergency. This has had a result, he said, in bringing industry and engineering closer to the faculties, and has built up appreciation of a community of interest resulting in opening the doors of industry to the student.

Opening his address with an interpretation of education, Dr. Nichols said that the education process "is the problem of putting our young people in touch with the more outstanding results of the age-old accumulation of knowledge gathered by experimentation with social, economic and political ideas and practices. A goal of what the world should be, he said, is stimulating and essential to progress, but each generation must begin building on the world as it finds it." Dr. Nichols asserted that Gilbert Chesterton's "The Ignorance of the Educated" would lose none of its charm and would gain in truth and breadth by being called "The Ignorance of the Half-Educated."

"These are the really dangerous men," he declared, "for they are facile of speech and wholly unaware of their intellectual limitations. By contrast, the adequately educated man knows always just where he stands. Education interpreted as a background builder is far wider than the schools and stretches 'diessly.' Narrowness of outlook, always a major defect in our efforts at education, we must strive unceasingly to avoid. All fields of knowledge and experience form a whole, and in our teaching, their vital interdependence must be most clearly emphasized."

Individual Problems  
Turning to the two outstanding industrial problems of research and industrial relationships the new president drew a distinction between the two types of research in aim and intention. These are, he said, "applied science research," and "pure science research," the former seeking to reach a predetermined result and apply it to the other a search for new knowledge. Effort should be made to train more men along the latter line.

The other problem, that of human relations in industry, Dr. Nichols asserted, involves the fact that "under the present organization of our largest industries the conscious responsibilities of real ownership have become somewhat vague." He pointed out that present day industrial ownership has become widely diffused, and regretted that "certificates of ownership are often regarded by their holders more as sources of income than as symbols of responsibility."

Interpreting the opinion of the worker, Dr. Nichols explained the attitude of the workman, dissatisfied with his work, who sees the manager or director as non-essential because he does not labor with his hands. The worker comes to feel that the manager could be eliminated from the pay roll, achieves hatred of capitalism, tests his power by strike and either wins, or comes back to work defeated and still dissatisfied.

Respect Essential  
"The true essence of successful industry," Dr. Nichols said, "is mutual respect between employee and manager, willing cooperation, a sense of mutual opportunity and responsibility, and a shared personal or institutional loyalty. But these factors are human rather than economic. Economic necessity alone is not only powerless to create them but often operates to weaken or destroy them. No industrial question is of greater importance than human relations in industry, and none is more complex. Our technical schools are training the future brain workers and managers of industry. We may, therefore, well ask our-

## WOOLWINE AGAIN LAUNCHES ATTACK

Christian Science and Its Healing Methods Are Once More Denounced by the County District Attorney in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Thomas Lee Woolwine, District Attorney of Los Angeles County, has launched a campaign against the practice of Christian Science. At a recent convention of district attorneys held in Santa Rosa, where Mr. Woolwine was elected as president, that official came out in a most unexpected attack on Christian Science and its healing methods and urged the cooperation with him of all the district attorneys in the State.

Mr. Woolwine stated that he had spent some time in investigating Christian Science methods, and he took issue with its healing practices. He stated that he had not taken action in his own jurisdiction because he had difficulty in securing evidence. He claimed that physicians had not supported him and that he had failed to get the cooperation of the coroner.

In his denunciation Mr. Woolwine made the statement, it is understood, that Christian Science held measures of quarantine and sanitary statutes in supreme contempt and that it was their universal practice to allow innocent and helpless little children to languish and die of communicable and contagious diseases, failing, neglecting and refusing to report the same to the health authorities or to allow any medical attendance or relief whatsoever.

"The evil of such a course is unspeakable in its consequences," said the district attorney. Mr. Woolwine called the statement as credited to him, "but," said Mr. Brady, "I will tell you this, he will get no help from me in such an attack. I believe every one has the right to employ any sort of medical treatment which he believes to be right and I give the same privilege to Christian Scientists."

Dr. William C. Hassler was asked if his experience as health officer in San Francisco bore out the statements made against Christian Science by Mr. Woolwine.

"The statement made against Christian Science has not been proved by my experience as health officer in San Francisco," said Dr. Hassler. "During the past year only two or three cases have come under my observation where there was failure to report contagious diseases. My experience has been that it is the practice of Christian Scientists to comply with the law. The children of Christian Scientists are not neglected and are as healthy as most children."

## WOMEN ARE ACTIVE FOR DISARMAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HARTFORD, Connecticut—That the women voters of the United States are taking an active interest in promoting the disarmament movement is indicated in a letter which the president of the Connecticut League of Women Voters has received from Miss Katherine Ludington, a member of the national executive board and regional director of the league for the New England States.

"The national board," says Miss Ludington, "interprets our action at Cleveland as meaning that our part will be to inform and elicit public opinion. The immediate step that we are urging the president to take is the calling of a conference with a view to reduction of armaments."

"The rapidity of the spread of sentiment in this country for reduction of armament is astonishing, and the members of our national board who are in a position to catch this trend say that Congress is becoming more and more convinced that the country wants the President to act. The different organizations working toward this end say that they can hardly meet the demand coming from Chambers of Commerce, business men's associations, etc., for speakers on disarmament. A quick campaign on our part to elicit public opinion and see that it reaches the President may be the decisive factor in the matter."

## Conference Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The Rhode Island Universalist convention at its annual meeting passed resolutions urging the United States to call an international conference for the purpose of considering reduction of world armaments and to hold in abeyance all appropriations for increased armament until such a meeting be held.

## PASSAGEWAYS FOR FISH ARE ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Unwise legislation permitting unjust exploitation, over-fishing and the obstruction of streams by dams and other material in such a way as to prohibit passage of fish, is charged with being responsible for the decline in fishery as a whole in a report of the division of fisheries and game of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation.

## CHALLENGE TO FILM INDUSTRY IS ISSUED

Right of Any Enterprise, However Large and Wealthy, to Impose Wishes on Nation Is Questioned by Speaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
AUGUSTA, Maine—The right of any industry, business, or enterprise, however large and powerful, to impose its will upon the people of city, state or nation, was challenged by Miss Amy Woods, executive secretary of the Massachusetts State Committee on Motion Pictures, in an address before the Maine branch of the National Parent-Teachers Association. Miss Woods traced the course of the struggle for a motion picture censorship law in Massachusetts, which culminated with passage by the Legislature and signature by the Governor, despite the efforts of the industry and film interests.

In her talk the speaker laid particular emphasis on the statement credited to William A. Brady, theatrical and film magnate, before a committee of the New Jersey Legislature. Mr. Brady is quoted as declaring, Miss Woods said, that he could control and dictate 99 per cent of what is shown on the film screens in the United States. The other 1 per cent of film producers, he is alleged to have said, he and his associates could "break" if they desired. Miss Woods added that Mr. Brady further declared that he had never allowed his daughter to attend motion picture shows as a young girl, holding them unfit.

Despite the fact that the motion picture industry represents investment of many millions of dollars and stands high among the national industries, Miss Woods said, it cannot expect to stand apart unregulated when it constitutes a menace to the nation. Arrangement of such nature, combined with assumption that it is unassailable, she asserted, was one thing that brought the defeat of the liquor interests.

Miss Woods considered the various types of censorship, local, state and national. She pointed out that local regulation had failed because an undesirable film merely passed on to the next town or city, aided by publicity. State censorship, therefore, stands out as the logical step to national regulation unless the industry sets to work to purify itself and turn out films consistent with the high possibilities of the industry, Miss Woods declared.

PHILIPPINE BOND BILL RECOMMENDED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Passage of a bill increasing the limit of indebtedness of the Philippine Government from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000, has been urged upon Congress by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War.

The Philippine Legislature, at its last session, anticipating the passage of this bill, Secretary Weeks wrote, "authorized the sale of \$10,000,000 additional Philippine bonds. This action is very essential to enable the Philippine Treasury to meet the difficulties of its present situation, and this is the only way in which it can at this time secure necessary funds in the United States."

"The matter is, in the opinion of the War Department, and of the Philippine Government, a very urgent one, and it is hoped that it will receive your sympathetic consideration and such assistance as you may give to bring about its early passage."

The communication, addressed to the Speaker of the House, calls attention to the fact that the bill already has been favorably reported by the House Insular Affairs Committee.

## TRUTH-IN-FABRIC BILL MEETS OPPOSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Manufacturers of cloth appeared on Tuesday before the subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to protest against the passage of the Free-Capper "truth-in-fabric" bill, hearings on which are now being held. Paul T. Chandler of Boston, of the Wool Manufacturers Association, declared that the proposed branding of cloth would "seriously interfere with normal and legitimate processes of trade without benefit to the consumer."

"A mark on the fabric would give the buyer no information relative to the nature of the goods and it would be easy for him to be misled," said Mr. Chandler. Other manufacturers spoke along similar lines, opposing the passage of the bill.

## COOPERATION AND BUDGET SYSTEM

Boston Finance Commission Sees Weakening of Effectiveness in Practice of Carrying Forward Recurring Liabilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—That a city budget system to be effective and achieve the economy which it was created to secure must be strictly adhered to and receive departmental cooperation, is the point urged by the Boston Finance Commission to the Mayor and City Council protesting against certain procedure in submitting statements of expenditures for auditing. The communication is an outgrowth of question as to the accuracy of the stated municipal surplus of \$4,000,000, which the Finance Commission holds does not take into consideration outstanding liabilities of the city.

Calling attention to the law under the segregated budget system providing penalties for department heads who exceed their appropriations except in cases of emergency, the commission's report declares that this regulation is being avoided and nullified by the practice of holding over obligations exceeding the financial allotment of the department. Statement by a department that it has a favorable balance at the close of a fiscal year, the commission says, implies that bills are all paid. The case of a department reporting a balance of more than \$600,000 at the end of the year is cited; the department, in fact, carrying over obligations of \$300,000.

"Under this system," the report asserts, "hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended by the departments between one budget and the next and escape consideration by either the Mayor or the City Council. There is now no practical means by which the appropriating officials may know whether a department has either exceeded its appropriation or has bills to be paid out of the appropriation for the following year. Of course the bills incurred in any fiscal year for the purposes of that year cannot be paid before the end of that fiscal year. Payment of some bills must necessarily be made in the new fiscal year, but these bills in any department should not exceed the unexpended balance returned to the treasury by that department."

In conclusion the commission recommends that the Mayor call the attention of the department heads to the prohibition against exceeding appropriations. It is also recommended that the City Council withhold approval of any supplementary budget for the current year until complete statement of any liabilities carried forward from the last fiscal year. It is "only by strict observance of the provisions of the system, it is felt, that 'greater economy in appropriation and a greater efficiency and accountability in expenditure'—the object of the segregated budget—can be attained."

COOPERATIVE COAL BUYING PLANNED  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Plans for placing contracts for 1,000,000 tons of coal among West Virginia coal mines will be considered by the American Farm Bureau Federation secretaries from nine states at a conference here on Monday. It was announced yesterday. Representatives of the federations of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and North and South Dakota will attend the conference.

NEW YORK TRANSIT LAW TEST  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—A formal test of the constitutionality of the New York transit law was inaugurated before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. The Transit Commission appointed by the law, made an application for a mandamus to compel the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the financial head of the city, to appropriate money for its support. Francis M. Scott, former justice, appeared for the Transit Board and Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, who has been specially engaged by the city, opposed the motion. The court reserved the decision.

## NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM IS URGED

John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, in New York Address, Says Country Should Always Be Able to Defend Its Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—New York University conferred degrees upon 962 graduates, representing 11 colleges of the university, and honorary degrees upon 10 men and women at its eighty-ninth commencement exercises yesterday. Among those to receive the degrees of Doctor of Laws was John W. Weeks, Secretary of War of the United States, and Tsai Yuen-pai, chancellor of the National University in Peking, China. William Franklyn Paris, decorative architect, was awarded the degree of Master of Arts. Harry Harkness Flieger, president of the Symphony Society of New York, the degree of Doctor of Music, and Mrs. Louise Whitfield Carnegie, formerly Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, the degree of Master of Humane Letters.

In an address to the graduates, Mr. Weeks, the orator of the day, said that the name of his department, the War Department, was a misnomer, that it was really a department of national defense.

Defense Always Necessary  
"While I want to see our country lead in every proper means to bring about an understanding between the nations of the world which will insure the world against another war," he said, "I hope to see it prepared to defend its rights, its sovereignty, and its citizens, until the day comes, if it ever does, when all nations, by mutual consent, dismantle their fortifications and scrap their navies."

"I am well aware that a great many god people in this country and throughout the world believe the time has come when the world should undertake a general disarmament. I am personally entirely in sympathy with every wise and sane endeavor to bring about the adoption of a world-wide movement with that result in view. I believe there is a great improvement in conditions, both at home and abroad, and that the world is gradually returning to a state of mind where, with a vivid recollection of the horrors of the past war, it can take definite action in bringing about a reduction in armament, and possibly complete disarmament. Under present conditions, however, it would be the height of folly for the United States to be the first to disarm. World-wide disarmament must come as the result of an international disarmament, and must be done simultaneously. Prudence would not permit us disarming while others hold weapons in their hands."

## LIFE INSURANCE PRACTICES EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—The practice of depositing large parts of receipts of life insurance companies in banks in which officers are permanent stockholders was considered at yesterday's session of the Lockwood committee on housing as a part of the examination of Forest F. Dryden, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. He testified that he was a director and held a block of stock in the National Bank of Commerce of New York, and the Fidelity Union Bank of Newark, and that both institutions had large deposits of the funds of the Prudential.

In the afternoon session, the practice of conducting policyholders' meetings and obtaining large quantities of proxies from the policyholders through the agents of the company, was discussed. The secretary of the Prudential testified that out of the 15,000,000 policyholders hardly any came to the meetings, and that practically all the vote was by proxies gathered by the agents, amounting to 25,000 in earlier meetings, but about 1000 in recent annual meetings. All these proxies were cast in favor of the directors then holding the positions.

The committee then resumed the examination of officials of various institutions loaning money on mortgage. Larus E. Sutton, comptroller of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, George W. Cummings Jr., vice-president of United States Guaranty Title Company, and Philip A. Benson, secretary of the Dime Savings Bank, all of Brooklyn, all testified to instances where loans were either taken in Liberty bonds or other securities at par, or other property sold to the borrower simultaneously with the loan transaction.

TABLET TO HONOR AUTHOR  
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The City Council yesterday appropriated \$500 for a tablet to be placed in the house at Bardston, Kentucky, where Stephen G. Foster, author of the "Old Kentucky Home" and other southern melodies, lived after he moved from Pittsburgh, his birthplace.

## NEW YORK CITY'S DEBT INCREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—The joint legislative committee appointed to inquire into alleged extravagance on the part of the city government, to seek out graft and recommend ways and means of decreasing the city's expenses and of improving its charter, has discovered that New York City has a constantly growing floating debt which now approximates \$500,000,000. Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, chairman of the committee, is planning a detailed inquiry into the department of docks, with special reference to the leasing of certain docks to certain persons and corporations, and also into the department of licenses, to search out the facts concerning allegations of wire-pulling, exertion of undue influence, and bribery. The committee is expected to subpoena the records of this department in a few days.

Measures of Preparedness  
"I do not anticipate war, but there are active and feverish military preparations among those with whom we might possibly come in contact. I am not, however, solicitous that we

maintain the largest military or naval force in the world. I want to say here and now that I cannot give a moment's serious consideration to the possibility of war with Great Britain. Many of us are of the same race, all of us have the same language. We have lived more than 100 years with an unbroken border line of more than 5000 miles between the United States and Canada, and there has never been the slightest friction between these two countries. In my opinion, a war between Great Britain and the United States would be the end of civilization, and the peoples of Great Britain and the United States would never support, indeed they would not permit, a contest between these two countries.

"Everywhere America symbolizes the things making for the betterment of humanity. The logic of events seems to give us a place in world affairs from which we can hardly honorably withdraw. This does not imply, however, that we should recognize and become part of a super-government, or that we should take any action affecting the rest of the world in which the initiative is not entirely in our own hands. Our people desire that causes based on equity prevail, and that injustice and lawlessness everywhere shall be crushed. If these ideas are sound, they impose upon us new duties as a great power that may go farther than mere passive defense. I believe we may safely build our military policy around the thought so clearly expressed by the President in his inaugural address, when he said, 'We shall give no people just cause to make war upon us; we hold no national prejudices; we entertain no spirit of revenge; we do not hate; we do not covet; we dream of no conquest, nor boast of armed prowess. If, despite this attitude, war is again forced upon us, I earnestly hope a way may be found which will unify our individual and collective strength and consecrate all America, materially and spiritually, body and soul, to national defense.'"

Secretary Weeks added his belief that the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920, furnished a suitable basis for a correct military policy for the United States.

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## PROPOSED HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE

It is almost a feat in itself to think of the East River bridges as small or secondary affairs. Yet within 10 years there will be nothing else to do, in view of their comparison with the Hudson River Bridge. Probably this unprecedented suspension will be up even before the decade runs out, and its mighty figure will bestride the North River from Fifty-Seventh Street, New York, to Weehawken, New Jersey, by 1932. Such, at least, is the authoritative expectation in the office of Gustav Lindenthal, the engineer of this and other momentous American bridges.

The Hudson Bridge will be not only the largest integral construction ever fabricated in any land or age, but it will be almost as remarkable in its general and particular usefulness. It will handle more passengers, more motor cars, and trucking than all four of the East bridges combined, to which it will superadd 10 lines of trunk railroad, of which they accommodate none at all. And as for Lindenthal's own earlier span on the north, the Hell Gate arch, that, of course, is a railroad bridge only, while the Hudson suspension will carry all kinds of surface travel comprehensively.

A work of such proportions is correspondingly slow to mature. It may be said to have been born as a project about forty years ago. Among its prime movers are Judge Charles F. MacLean, former justice of the New York Supreme Court; Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Thomas P. Ryan, and Mr. Lindenthal. Gradually the enormous physical and complex legal questions and the \$200,000,000 financing have been worked out. Everything is in line now to assure the completion of the undertaking on time.

### To Become Government Property

The proprietary company, the Hudson River Bridge and Terminal Association, will own the structure for 50 years; then, by the proposed amortization plan, the bridge itself will become property of the United States Government, which is standing behind the enterprise.

To arouse general feeling in the interest of the bridge, an organization committee has been formed, composed of about a hundred citizens of prominence. Did their official position not interfere it is understood that Governors Edwards of New Jersey and Miller of New York would be members of the committee, warm uppers as they are of the bridge, while former Governor Alfred E. Smith is a member now, and one of the most zealous.

### What the Bridge Will Do

The truth is that New York has needed this cross-Hudson outlet and inlet for many years. See, in part, what is needed of the Hudson Bridge, and what it is going to do:

1. Manhattan and the many steamship lines and railroads focusing on the New Jersey side have to transport most of their freight by lighterage across the river and harbor; so much so that the New York waters are called the switching yard of the port. The high cost and slowness of this lighterage are what is deflecting important avenues of commerce from the city. The bridge, in its railroad extension capacity, will constitute the city's open west door, and its rental by the using railroads will amount to only a fraction of what they pay now for the clumsy lighterage. They had the steamship lines are voting for the bridge with one voice. And the abolishing of the lighterage will clear much water front for new shipping.

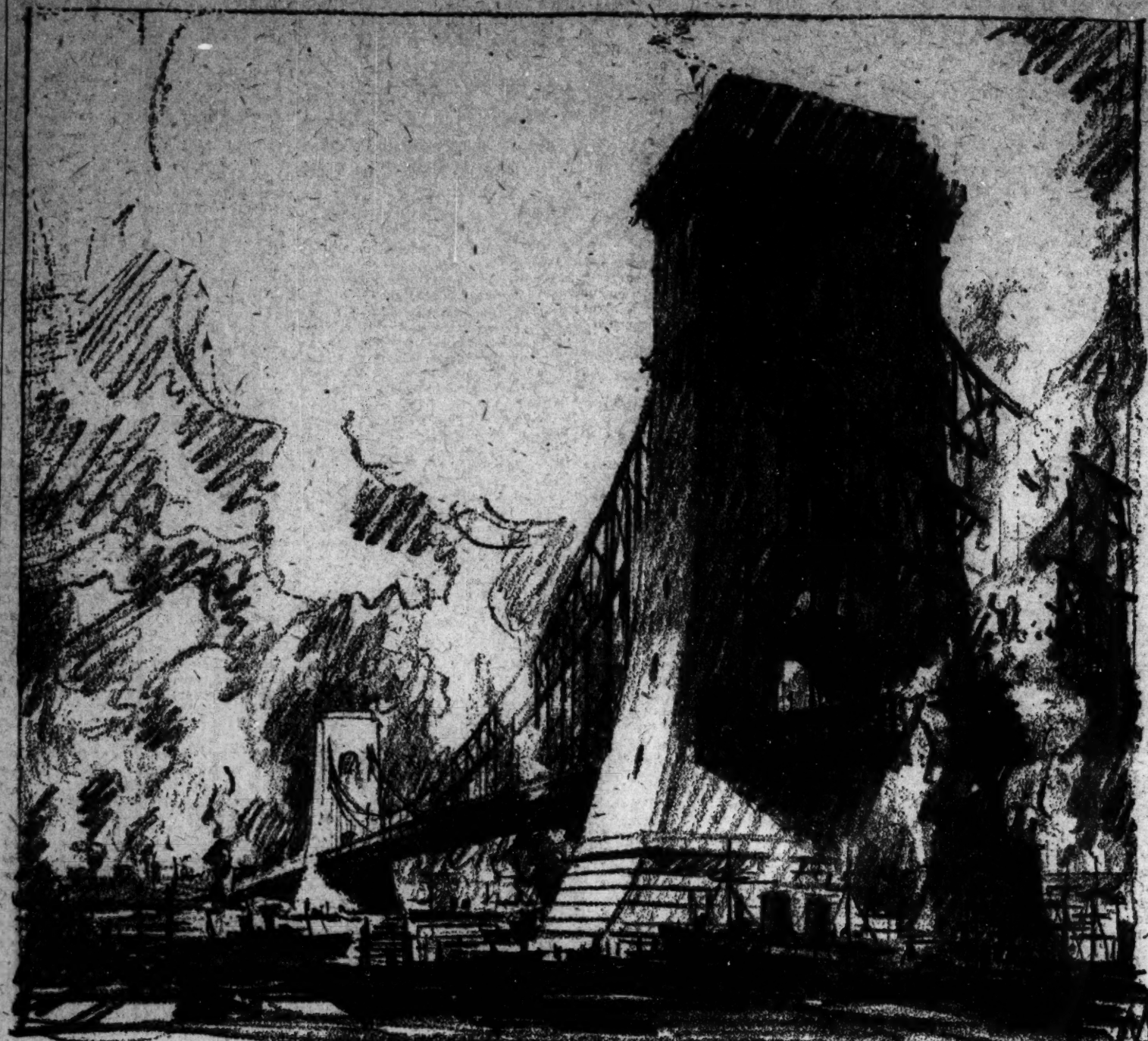
2. Manhattan is continuously provisioned with food and provided with fuel for only a few days, a condition particularly concerning in winter by reason of storm interruptions of supply. The accomplished bridge will remove half the gravity of this head-to-mouth situation of the city. It will also help to avert or correct similar shortages contrivable by enemy operations in case of war.

3. Collective and distributive Manhattan requires a smoother commercial flow to and from New England and the north, of goods and materials from and to the south and west. The Hudson Bridge will become The Narrows of that both-way current, or those opposite twin currents.

4. Large areas of New Jersey and other land remain undeveloped, causing unfortunate congestion elsewhere, on account of lack of interruption of intercommunication; mainly because east-and-west-bound automobiles and trucks are delayed from half an hour to half a day instead of being able to make a direct few-minutes' run as over the East River bridges.

5. Long Island, what with Brooklyn, Queens, and beyond, is a large spread of territory. Many people and much commodity transpire between Long Island and New Jersey. How readily will the Hudson River Bridge lead itself to this transit on all rubber tires—in contrast with what difficulties and transshipments now.

6. The five preceding paragraphs chiefly refer to pre-existing and present



The great suspension bridge which will probably bestride the North River from Fifty-Seventh Street, New York City, to Weehawken, New Jersey, within a decade

considerations. On top of these, the future demands the facilitation of the west bridge; the future, which is to say the metropolitan growth on both the Bronx-Manhattan and New Jersey sides.

7. The United States needs New York to continue to be New York, and that means the Atlantic gateway of the nation for everything sent or received north, south, east, and west. New York must and shall remain such and herself, by virtue of the Manhattan-mainland bridge to span the barrier of the North River.

Nor is the visible majesty of the North River—the Hudson—going to suffer when the suspension overstands the broad water. The mile-long undulations of suspensive cable and the fair decking curve will cross the

dependencies of the bridge is in the moot stage, subject to modification this way or that. But all the powers moving toward construction—the state and municipal governments and private interests—are cooperating harmoniously, so that the bridge apparatus will be finally developed in their fittest form. Another member of the bridge may be a platform conveyor under Fifty-Seventh Street. And the construction of these subsidiaries may be assumed severally between corporations, municipalities, and the neighbor states.

### Higher Than Washington Monument

Now the bridge proper. It will be a suspension generally, like the lower three east bridges, that is, with a long central span and two landward spans. It will hang from two pairs of towers,

subway trains, on one side going, on the other returning, all within the lines of the towers. On the external sides of the towers will run rapid transit trains. Outermost of all, on the upper deck, will stand 15-foot promenades, affording pedestrians noble prospects of the river and its citted and high-shouldered shores. The upper deck being of steel overlaid with concrete will defend the lower deck from wet weather, from the corrosions of which frequent repairs would be necessary.

The lower deck will be 200 feet in width. It will carry railroad trains exclusively, 10 lines—freight, passenger, express, everything.

Thus the two decks will conduct 14 lines of trackage. The body of the bridge from abutment to abutment will be 6660 feet long. The central

else, according to other figures in the writer's possession from the office of the engineer, the tower clearances will be 150 feet and the central clearance 165 feet.

## RUSSIA WANTS WAR PRISONERS RETURNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia.—George Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Commissary for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a note to the French Government, protesting against the detention of Russian prisoners in France to the number of 25,000. According to this note, some are detained in concentration camps, some in prisons, while the remainder are interned in camps in North Africa and the Balkan Peninsula. The majority of the detained are workers and peasants, who wish to be repatriated. They are living under very severe material conditions.

The Russian Government categorically protests against the violent treatment meted out to Russian prisoners, despite the agreement, in accordance with which the Russian Government, from its side, has honestly fulfilled its obligations by the repatriation of French citizens living in Russia. If the demands of the Soviet Government are not complied with and Russian citizens are further detained in France, the Russian Government, it is stated, will take suitable steps.

### MONEY VOLUME DECREASED

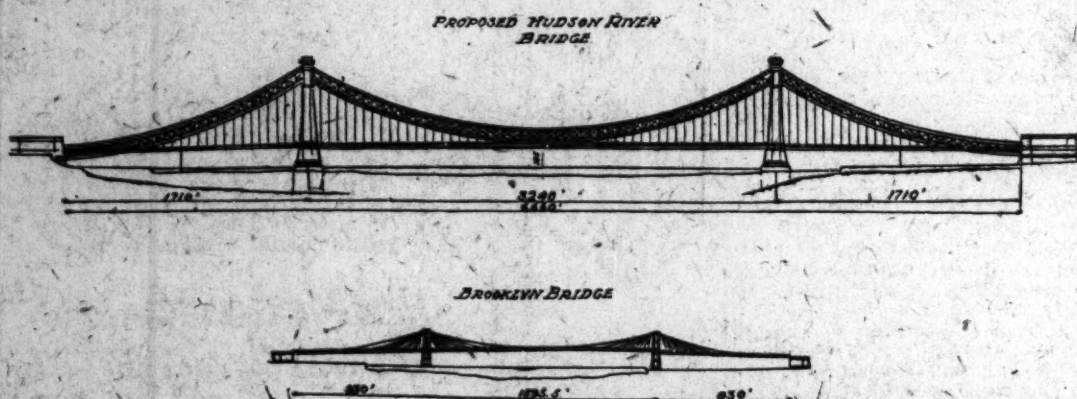
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Everybody's spending money shrank by \$1.99 during the past year, according to the monthly circulation statement just issued by the treasury. On June 1, 1920, per capita circulation in the country was \$57.42, compared with \$55.43 on June 1, 1921. In the same period the total money in circulation dropped from \$6,102,162,244 to \$5,983,258,233.

### GUNS SINK U-BOAT

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The German submarine U-97 was sunk this week in Lake Michigan some 30 miles off Chicago, by the four-inch guns of the U. S. S. Wilmette. The U-boat, with a known record of seven allied ships sunk, was destroyed in accordance with provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

**AMERICAN WALNUT**  
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Comparison of the size of the proposed Hudson River Bridge and the Brooklyn Bridge

stream with a lofty beauty, fit for the linking of tall Manhattan and the Palisade-set towns.

Herewith is a photographed drawing received from the Lindenthal office, showing a comparison of the Hudson Bridge with the Brooklyn Bridge. With all the grandeur with which Mr. Lindenthal has designed his unexampled suspension, neither his nor perhaps any other engineering hand has ever rivaled the perfect elegance of the classic Brooklyn Bridge. Once Lindenthal himself gladly rescued its grace from wreck; but in the comparisons we see at a glance how the symmetric magnitudes of the Hudson structure will exceed the dimensions of the Roebing span very much as the new City Hall bulk larger than the old, or the Capitol than the White House.

Before examining the vast bridge in particular, consider the general features of its land attributes:

1. A classification and terminal freight yard on the New Jersey shore. This to be used by the various railroads terminating on that shore, which will run trains over the bridge.

2. An elevated freight gathering and distributing railway on Manhattan. It is intended to run up and down the west of the island between the Battery and the bridge and at Fifty-Seventh Street.

planted on foundations in the Hudson bed. The Washington Monument is 555 feet high. These granite-clothed steel towers, rising 750 feet above the river, will stand higher than any architectural pinnacle of New York, except the Woolworth Tower.

Of the two pairs of cables on either side one cable above will accompany its fellow 60 feet vertically below. And each cable will be made up of flat steel eyebars laid like a carriage spring, triplicates which in their bronze tubing, protecting them from rain, will each measure 11 feet in diameter (the threefold core itself, of course, measuring less). The diameter of the Brooklyn Bridge wire cables is 15 inches. Each pair or "panel" of cables will be knit and trussed together by steel struts and ties. Lindenthal depends on this inter-cable stiffening for much of the stability of his bridge. And this is a good point to note that the greatest strength of the bridge must be to sustain its own weight. Less of its strength will be required against the winds of storm, and the least stress it will incur will be the "live weight" upon it of traffic and travel.

The two decks which the cables will suspend will be thirty feet apart, or better, the upper one something like the height of a three story building above the other.

The upper deck will be 220 feet wide. Its center will sweep as a broad roadway of a 155-foot width for all vehicles. At the edges of this highway will run local elevated or

span will fly through more than half a mile—3240 feet. The length over all of the bridge and approaches is expected to be about 10,000 feet; probably exceeding the length of Fifty-Seventh Street itself, from the North River and across the city to the bluff overlooking Blackwell's Island.

An expressive table of comparisons follows:

TRAFFIC PROVISION	
Hudson Bridge: 4 Brooklyn Bridge, 4	upper deck tracks
Hudson Bridge: 4 Brooklyn Bridge, 4	lower deck tracks
Hudson Bridge: 4 Brooklyn Bridge, 4	lower deck tracks
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To admit of the passage under the bridge of the tallest shipping, the federal government has stipulated that there shall be a certain clearance of the lower parts of the bridge above the river. The netter bridge will overhang mean high tide 140 feet at the towers and 155 feet at midstream; or

## NEW CURRENCY FOR AUSTRIA PROPOSED

League of Nations Delegates, Who Studied Conditions in Austria, Plan to Abolish Crowns in Favor of Francs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Austria will soon know whether it is to get the long-expected financial help from abroad, which apparently constitutes the only hope for its economic reconstruction. The financial delegates sent here by the League of Nations made a rapid but comprehensive investigation of the whole situation, and then drew up a program designed to make Austria once more solvent and self-supporting. The government and the political parties, after careful consideration, have accepted the proposals of the delegates, who have gone back to Paris to inform the League of Nations of the results of their stay in Vienna. Austrian finances, it is pointed out, are in a most critical state, and if help is to be forthcoming it should be given at once, as the situation grows worse and worse every day. In answering the memorandum of the financial delegates, the government first pointed out that the heavy sacrifices required from the Parliament and people could only be borne when it was quite certain that the contemplated relief measures from abroad would result in the stabilizing of the Austrian crown and the improvement of the currency. They also begged the finance committee of the League of Nations to grant some immediate credits to procure foodstuffs, which were urgently needed, and not to wait for the carrying out of the whole great financial operation.

### New Currency Proposed

The main feature in the delegates' plan is the foundation of a note bank which will take over the whole of the present Austrian note circulation, amounting to 50,000,000,000 crowns, and replace these with new currency. It is proposed to abolish the present crowns and issue Austrian francs. The capital of the new bank will be furnished by stockholders, and by certain contributions from the Austrian state.

The principal task of the bank will be the maintenance of the value of the Austrian money on a gold exchange. The crown, or other unit of the new currency, must be stabilized on the basis of another currency, preferably American dollars or Swiss francs. The precise details of all this can only be settled after the bank has been duly organized.

As security for foreign loans and for the nation's liabilities to the bank, the government pledges the customs revenues and eventually all the state forests. The control of the financial program is to be in the hands of a joint committee of delegates from the finance committee of the League of Nations and from the Austrian Government. Further the foreign creditors are to be given a general mortgage on all the real estate in Austria, public and private, of 4 per cent of the pre-war value.

Next the government undertakes the appallingly difficult task of balancing the budget, the present deficit of which amounts to 26,000,000,000 crowns. This is to be accomplished by increasing still further the burden of taxation, and also by gradually reducing the state subsidies for foodstuffs. However successful these efforts might prove, it is quite clear that the budget would still show a heavy deficit. To cover this, the government will issue an internal loan which will be guaranteed by a further 2 per cent general mortgage on all private real estate in the country.

In view of the magnitude of the issues involved, and the uncertain political situation in Austria, the League of Nations' delegates demanded

not only the acceptance of their program by the existing government, but also the approval of the four political parties in the National Assembly. All these parties have expressed their agreement, in essential form, with the terms of the program.

Officially no mention is made as to the amount of credits Austria is likely to receive, but in parliamentary circles the total is put at 500,000,000 Swiss francs. Sir William Goode, in his report to the Reparation Commission in Paris, declared that the lowest sum which would cover Austria's most urgent needs was \$250,000,000, roughly about three times the figure now named.

### League's Mission Informative

Whether this latest project for the salvation of Austria and her economic reconstruction will prove successful or not, nobody can tell. The mission of the delegates from the League of Nations was chiefly informative, naturally they had no right to make any promise of assistance; they can only report to the finance committee of the League. Austria's financial situation has become so appallingly bad in the last 12 months that one sees hardly any possibility of betterment. It is all very well to talk of balancing the budget by increasing the revenues from taxation, and gradually reducing the enormous outlays for the purchase of foodstuffs abroad and payment of bread subsidies. Whatever measures are taken must be carried out very slowly and continuously. Taxation in Austria is high enough already; any attempts to raise the state revenues suddenly by increasing the present taxes, or imposing new ones, would only result in causing a precipitous rise in prices.

Similarly any action toward reducing the state subsidies for food must be very gradual. The enormous army of state officials are already alarmed at the prospect of having to pay more for their foodstuffs, with no possibility of any further advance in salaries. The rationed loaf of bread, of miserable quality, now costs 9 crowns; the actual cost, however, is 60 crowns, the difference being paid by the state.

Above all it will be necessary to move slowly in the direction of increasing the value of the Austrian money on the foreign exchanges. The crown must go up very slowly, otherwise there will be an industrial and commercial panic. The events in Hungary show the necessity for this. There the crown rose to nearly three times its value three months ago, and business in the country is almost at a standstill. Were such a speedy rise to take place with the Austrian crown, the consequences would be far more disastrous, as it would instantly stop all the export trade of Austrian manufactures. Hungary has scarcely any manufactured goods to export.

The most that can be said at present is that the financial delegates of the League of Nations have done their best to try to find a solution of the Austrian reconstruction problem. They are most anxious that something be done at once, as they clearly see that Austria is the key to the whole Central European question.

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## TANGIER PROBLEM AWAITS SOLUTION

Spaniards Residing in Moroccan Port Recent What They Assent Is Insult to Spain on the Part of French Sailors

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TANGIER, Morocco.—There has been a considerable outburst of feeling here as between the French and Spanish colonies, and, though the affair may be considered as settled for the time being, it has been symptomatic of the increasingly hostile attitude of these two sections toward each other, the sentiments of each of which have apparently been supported to a large extent throughout this business by their respective governments in Paris and Madrid. If appearances have been smoothed over, the hot feelings remain, and more incidents of a serious kind must be expected.

Opinion in Tangier is impatient for the settlement of the "Tangier problem," that is to say the decision as to whether the international régime of this zone is to continue, or whether it is to be handed over to France or to Spain, each of which makes its special claim in the matter. At the same time it may be said with confidence, as the result of a thorough examination of the situation and circumstances on the spot, that whatever the great powers, so deeply preoccupied with other matters, may think, the continuance or perpetuation of the international system here is out of the question. It could only be maintained by the establishment of a garrison consisting of European but non-French and non-Spanish troops, and such a garrison would have to be prepared for a fair amount of gun action.

### Spanish Government's Support

Again it must be said that both French and Spanish opinion, but especially the Spanish, has been developed intensely in recent times. A little while back the Spanish section was disposed toward a fair discretion and moderation. With the evident support of Madrid it now openly demands the possession of Tangier. This advance may be partly due to general circumstances and a certain opportunism, but it has also been encouraged by what has been considered as the provocative attitude and disposition of the French, and the aggression of the latter upon what are regarded as Spanish rights.

However it all may be, the position of things in Tangier is evidently sufficiently serious, or, one might say, practically impossible when we have it stated that the Spanish Minister here, Francisco Serrat, at the height of the recent incident declared to the Sultan's representative, "My mission is finished; the commander of the Alfonso XIII now takes the matter in hand," the ship in question being a Spanish cruiser anchored in the harbor.

At one time there seemed probability of a battle between French and Spanish in Tangier, and there were reports of two columns of Spanish infantry marching on toward the city from the direction of Regala, some 20 kilometers distant, formerly a great Spanish military base in connection with the operations against the rebels. This latter, at all events, was mere fancy; it could not be otherwise unless the high Spanish authorities had suddenly and completely lost their bearings.

### French Considered Aggressive

It has to be said that Spanish opinion, or perhaps it were better to say Spanish expressiveness, in Tangier has for a long time past been considerably ahead of its counterpart in Madrid. The Spanish colony in Tangier believes that the French in the place are too aggressive, that they have been subjected to various insults, that the government at Madrid is too slow and complacent, and that it has neglected or deserted the interests of its subjects here. On the other hand it must be said that, whatever the faults of the French in this respect may or may not be, the Spaniards in the expression of their grievances, loudly voiced by certain leaders, have been themselves somewhat provocative.

But all these circumstances only indicate, and do so most surely, that the present state of things cannot continue. To be quite candid, as the governments themselves are beginning to be so, Spain insists that the possession of Tangier is quite essential to the proper development of its work in the Spanish zone or protectorate, while at the same time it thinks that France not only covets this place, but that it has barely concealed designs of a far grander character as regards the extent of its sway in Morocco.

### England Deciding Influence

England, of course, is the deciding influence, and it is understood that England has intimated that she will shortly give her careful attention to this important matter, with a view to promoting a final arrangement. It might be permissible to add, without, of course, expressing any opinion upon the point, that a year or two back Spain, or, let us say, the Spanish in Tangier, held the belief that their chances were poor because the influence and sympathy of England would be against them and would be ranged on the side of France, but that latterly this idea has become very much modified.

The recent incident was divided into two parts, with almost simultaneous action. A Spanish "almadraba" or ship with tunny-fishing nets and appliances arrived in the harbor. It does not appear that in this the Spaniards were exceeding their rights and privileges according to the international arrangement, although the step they were taking may have been something of a novelty. However, the crews of the Sultan, encouraged as

it is supposed by French promptings, promptly surrounded the apparatus on its arrival and took possession. The Spaniards strongly resented this course of procedure; there were at once hostile demonstrations. So far as this part of the business was concerned, it may be said that the Sultan's authorities, after various consultations with the Spanish minister, Mr. Serrat, were soon convinced that they were in the wrong. Their interference with the almadraba was withdrawn, and it was agreed that an indemnity of 1000 pesetas should be conceded to the proprietors for the losses they were supposed to have sustained through the interference.

### Message to Spaniards

But the other part of the affair, arising from this one, was more serious. Among the Spanish fleet there was circulated a leaflet which bore the signature, "The Commission," and read as follows: "To all Spaniards! The moment has arrived. Tangier, the land enriched by our labor and where everything responds to the name of Spain, is where we suffer the greatest injuries. While the yoke was being borne by ourselves individually we could hold silence. Today all pretenses have been cast aside, and in the open harbor of Tangier the warship which the Spanish flag bears is the victim of the most shameful insults, while 24 hours did not elapse before the sherrifian forces surrounded the material of the Spanish almadraba which bears the name of our King."

"Spaniards! For the sake of the blood within us, for the salvation of your children, for whatever noble and generous feelings you may possess, come tomorrow to the little zoo to do your business, and as a compact manifestation we will proceed to our diplomatic representative, not to appeal for, but to demand a final settlement in the matter of the injuries we have received and the insults we have borne. We will do this for Spain, and what you give to her she will give to you generously to repay."

### Assured Against Repetition

The reference in this declaration to insults offered to a Spanish warship had regard to an incident of an unfortunate character which the French, after first trying to explain away, have admitted as such, offering their regrets and assurances against a repetition. The Alfonso XIII, a Spanish cruiser, was at anchor in the harbor, when there steamed in the French steamship Abda bearing recruits for the French operations in Morocco. As the Abda passed the Alfonso XIII the recruits made use of an offensive and derisive character.

The first unofficial French explanation was that there was a French cruiser, the Joan of Arc, near to the Alfonso XIII; that the latter was not flying her flag, and that what were thought to be offensive cries were in reality complimentary and congratulatory cheers meant for the French cruiser. This was all very ingenious, but it would not do, especially as it was beyond all doubt that the Alfonso XIII, according to custom and regulation, was flying her flag in the usual prominent manner.

### Escorted by a Special Crowd

It was after this had happened that the officers of the Spanish cruiser were entertained at the Spanish legation, and much of a more serious character thus occurred. The Spanish colony organized a demonstration which, upon the officers leaving the legation, accompanied them to the harbor. On the way the crowd frequently and enthusiastically gave cheers for Spain, for the Spanish Navy and for "Spanish Tangier." The demonstration increased numerically and in sound as time went on, there was much excitement exhibited until far into the night, while at the finish the leaders called for a resumption of such patriotic procedure at 11 o'clock on the following morning.

Long before that time a crowd collected in what is called the little zoo, which is in the heart of international Tangier and is a cosmopolitan and crowded public place with many shops, the various national post offices in the vicinity, and a French café of equal dimensions directly opposite, neither side being favored in situation or prominence, which is the essence of all circumstances in international Tangier.

### Name of "Zoco" Pending

If the city should become Spanish this place will be called the Plaza de España, while if it should be French it will probably be named the Place de la Concorde. As it is, it can only be referred to vaguely and very neutrally as the "petit zoco" or the "zoco chico" according to the blood of the speaker. The people were very excited and became more so every minute. Spaniards from every point seemed to be crowding into the place. The shops were wisely closed.

A well-known Spanish resident, Alfonso Martinez, addressed the people from the Spanish café, saying that the reports of the offense against the Spanish warship had been confirmed to him in writing by the vice-admiral, and it was not possible to doubt the word of a Spanish officer. As to the almadraba the injury was evident since Spain had the right to establish it, and its return should be demanded of it should be wrested from the soldiers who against all right and reason had taken possession of it. The excitement continued to increase, and there was every prospect of some serious incident occurring.

### LOVEDALE COLLEGE COMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

ALICE, Cape Colony.—Prince Arthur of Connaught, in his reply to an address presented recently by the pupils and staff of Lovedale College, said that he was very glad to have the opportunity of visiting that great center of native education. Lovedale, Prince Arthur asserted, was a name known far beyond the limits of South Africa, and valued for its great effort and high purpose by many outside of South Africa who could not have the privilege of seeing it.

## WAYS TO SUCCESS IN AIR TRANSPORT

Regularity, Punctuality and Safety Must Be Assured by Means of Frequent Landing Places, and Complete Equipment

By Special Aeronautical Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The prevailing idea that an air service may be started on any route provided with terminal aerodromes, and with no more stock than half a dozen aeroplanes, must be abandoned. People talk glibly of starting air services here and there, with stations 400 or 500 miles apart, in the most inhospitable regions—far more, indeed, in the wildernesses of the earth than in the settled parts, where such enterprises might be somewhat less hopeless. It is quite beyond the practical; and actually on such lines as, for example, that from Cairo to the Cape, a railway or, at any rate, well-organized other ground transport would be absolutely necessary for supplying the air vehicles with fuel, to say nothing of other requirements.

Aircraft possess one great advantage: the amount of fixed organization necessary is comparatively small, so small that it would be reasonable in some regions to have a winter service, say, from A to B, transferring all the flying stock and personnel for the summer to a route A to C in another direction, A being the pivot point; maintaining in good order the landing grounds and buildings on either of the routes during its "off" season. But, more generally, an air route should be established with a view to all-the-year-round operation. There is only one way to success in air transport, and that is to insure regularity, punctuality, and safety; and these can only be secured by an organization which to some may seem rather elaborate, but, in fact, neither costly nor difficult to provide. The minimum requirements are:

### Frequent Landing Places

First, a chain of landing grounds which, according to Horatio Barber, one of the earliest British aeroplane experimenters, who specialized on air transport and aircraft insurance as long ago as 1911, should be at most 15 miles apart. At present forced landings are sometimes responsible for more or less serious breakages, for "third party" damage, and occasionally for personal injuries. It is absolutely necessary to reduce this adverse factor, for only in this way can the hampering insurance rates be brought down. At some of these emergency grounds spare machines, engines, and mechanics should be kept, so that quick transfers could be made, and even a system of relays be organized. Besides the safety, regularity, and economy thus secured, the relay system providing for flights by any one machine of never more than 150 or 200 miles insures fair treatment of the engines. This is highly important for single-engine machines, prolonging the "life" of usefulness, reducing the cost of that expensive item, the motor, and making for dependability.

There must be complete equipment for night as well as day flying. Night ascents and landing and navigation are perfectly easy where the proper signals, instruments and lighting are provided. These were in use during the war, and have been improved upon since. But an aeroplane service that can only operate by daylight can never attract the freight—be it mails or passengers—that alone will make it pay.

The machines must be pure commercial designs, of which curiously few are in use, the reason being the inducement to employ aeroplanes left over from the war. Unfortunately, the continued use of these types is giving the public a bad impression of flying, for they are uncomfortable, and they cost a lot of money to operate. In Great Britain there are types whose all-inclusive cost per ton of cargo per mile is no more than 3s. 6d., yet the types generally used cost 10s. per ton of cargo per mile. The figures quoted provide for all capital outlay. The same criticism applies to the services in France, America, and Germany.

### True Economy

It might be thought that if the organization advocated be laid down, the overhead charges would be so high that the cost per ton of cargo per mile would be greatly increased. That, however, is not the case, for the calculations were based on the assumption of only six machines, which is obviously an extravagant basis. It is far cheaper to deal with large quantities and numbers. But only by good organization will the traffic be heavy enough to call for larger numbers of aeroplanes. That secured, the cost per ton mile would be greatly reduced, and insurance also would be lowered.

The machines for overland services will either be single-engine or will have at least three engines. The two-engine aeroplane is already almost an anachronism, its disadvantages being serious. The increase of power of single engines will greatly enlarge the scope of the single-engine aeroplane. For long distances and large quantities of cargo four-engine machines will be required. The type operated will, of course, affect the size and number of the landing grounds.

### Well-Trained Personnel

The personnel must be highly trained. Most war-time pilots require a lot of retraining and education before they can be fully qualified for air lines. They must be able to navigate by astronomy and to use directional wireless. No passenger machine should be allowed to travel without full provision for navigation, and although the bigger machines can carry a special navigating officer, the

smaller ones must depend upon the pilot. Hence the British Air Ministry's new regulation that pilots must pass a navigation test.

Above all, the direction and control of services should be in expert hands. In Great Britain, unfortunately, most of these positions are held by military officers, not the men who passed from civil to military life for the war, but men whose whole life has been spent in the army or the navy and who have had no experience of business. With rare exceptions these are not qualified for the new, intricate, and essentially commercial problems of an air line.

The present state of affairs has not been brought about deliberately; it is an inevitable part of the muddle due to rapid transition and the generally chaotic condition of industry; but it is unfortunate that so tender a plant as aviation should have its growth prejudiced by so many adverse conditions and by clumsy and unskilful attentions.

## BETTER MOTOR ROADS ARE NEEDED IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—An interesting sign of Egypt's development is the recent organization, the Egyptian Motorists Association. In recent years the number of cars has increased astonishingly, so that a visitor on the Kasr el Nil Bridge in Cairo or on the Ramleh Road in Alexandria might well imagine he was in a European suburb, so great is the motor traffic.

What hinders and still hinders greater progress is the lack of first class roads outside the towns. Until Lord Kitchener came to Egypt about 10 years ago, scarcely a fair road could be found in the country districts. With his driving energy, however, a system of developing internal communications was inaugurated under the main roads department, and sufficient progress has been made to permit the general use of automobiles for inspection work in the interior, with, as a result, a greater saving of time. The roads cannot, however, be called good, as speeds of over 25 miles an hour are scarcely possible without much discomfort.

This is due to the fact that Egypt, and by that is meant the cultivated land, is entirely composed of alluvium, varying from a sandy to a very dense clay, and with never a pebble to be seen unless it were brought from the desert. All the country roads, with the exception of about 10 to 12 miles at each end of the Cairo-Alexandria road are simply hand leveled earth tracks, the maintenance of which consists of sundry dressings with a hoe and watering with a bucket out of the neighboring canal or drain. By the introduction of road scrapers, watering carts and rollers, doubtless much good could be done, while those roads running along a navigable waterway should not be expensive to macadamize.

In drawing attention to these improvements doubtless the new association will make a special point. Its objects cover, however, a very wide field, as not only are the rights and interests of automobilists to be protected, but civilian aviation is to be provided for. As Egypt, with its wonderful climate, is certain to develop rapidly, especially as regards aviation, the association may well become very important and render the country and the movements a very considerable service.

### OPEN SHOP PRINTERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston city printing plant is now an open shop, according to announcement by the superintendent, who, in the course of a report to the Boston City Council, explained that the six press feeders employed in the plant are civil service appointees and, therefore, not union members. Other workers in the plant, union men, returned from strike before the civil service rule was applied.

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## TRACTOR FINDING FAVOR IN ENGLAND

Today Majority of Progressive Farmers With Large Farms Are in Possession of One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMWORTH, England.—The rapidity with which the tractor has been adopted by the British farming community is remarkable. Innovations in British agriculture, in past years, have taken considerable time to become firmly established in the farming routine. When one considers that only four years ago, the tractor was practically unknown in Great Britain, its widespread use today is indicative of the more progressive attitude that is characterizing the industry. The food crisis of 1916-18 was, in many ways, a stimulus to farming, and it is questionable whether, without this period of acute necessity, tractors would have been so widely employed for many years to come, as they are today.

It should not be imagined that the introduction of the tractor was not strongly opposed in many quarters. During the first year of their operations under the Food Production Department, their work was severely criticized and it is certain that, had the farmers in many districts had sufficient labor and horses to carry out the necessary plowing themselves, they would have done so.

### Early Failures

This antagonism was not merely the result of the farmers' conservative attitude to a new idea. Undoubtedly some of the early work carried out by tractors compared very unfavorably with horse-plowing, but it is now generally realized that these early failures were due rather to the inexperience of the men who were handling them than to the unsuitability of the tractor, as was at the time supposed.

The recent improvements which have been made in both tractors and tractor-implements and the experience which has been gained by drivers, have lessened the difficulties of arable farming in Great Britain considerably. Undoubtedly it has been with regard to plowing, more than to any other operation, that the tractor has been of the greatest assistance—especially on heavy land farms. The uncertainty of the climate in Great Britain renders it essential that the plowing-up of such land should be completed as early as possible after harvest. The fact that the tractor enables the farmer to plow

his land four or five times more quickly than with horses, has saved him the anxiety and loss that results from delayed winter plowing.

### Better Plowing

The two chief criticisms that were originally made against tractor-plowing were with regard to the quality of the work done and the expense entailed. The manufacture of tractor-plows more suitable for use in Great Britain and the greater proficiency of the drivers and plowmen, has resulted in a vast improvement in the plowing done. Today, work carried out by tractor compares very favorably with that done by horses.

To get an exact comparison of the cost of different operations on the farm is never an easy matter owing to the variable nature of many of the items which have to be taken into consideration. However, an estimate of the relative costs of tractor and horse work tends to indicate that the fact that the former costs nothing for maintenance when idle, will always render its work less expensive than that of horses.

Besides plowing, several other operations are being successfully carried out by tractor. In these cases, where it is necessary for the machine to run on land which has already been plowed, the light-weight tractor is found to be more suitable. Thus for cultivating and disc-harrowing, tractors of the "Fordson" type are mostly used. The weight of this class of tractor is not sufficient to have any harmful effect on the tilth of the soil and the speed at which the implements are worked causes the land to be more thoroughly pulverized than when the same operations are carried out by horses.

### Value in Harvest Time

The undoubted value of the tractor during harvest time cannot be overestimated. The rapidity with which the cutting and binding can now be accomplished has considerably diminished the farmer's risk of spoilage through unfavorable weather. Much of the power for thrashing work in Great Britain is now being supplied by tractor. For this class of work the heavier types of tractor have been found to be the most suitable, although thrashing can readily be carried out by most of the lighter makes of machine.

Today, the majority of progressive farmers in Great Britain, who are farming a sufficient area of arable land, are in possession of a tractor. Engineering firms, in several parts of the country, are also carrying out agricultural operations by tractor on a hire system—thus enabling the smaller farmers to get their work done more rapidly.

## EUROPEAN NATIONS' RELATION TO CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Sir Alfred Ewing, the principal of Edinburgh University, speaking in Edinburgh recently at a China missionary meeting, said that no part of Europe could afford to ignore the relation in which it stood to the great Chinese Empire, and the profound significance that might attach to the growth of Christianity in that region.

The Chinese, he said, had all the qualities of sobriety, long-suffering, thrift and steady devotion to labor; they had, moreover, a well-ordered society; and in respect of ethics, of philosophy, of literature, and of art, Britishers had as much to learn from them as they had from Great Britain. The Chinese could point to a long civilization in their history, and that, and the qualities he had mentioned which dated back for thousands of years, constituted a difficulty which all must recognize.

It was not unnatural for the Chinese to look with something like active hostility or amused contempt at the efforts of the western teachers. A time must come when the white races and the yellow races would come into closer and closer contact and competition and even perhaps conflict. If China took the great place in the future of civilization which some believed she was going to take, then China must be Christianized, so that it might be a Christian civilization, even if it remained a yellow one. It was stated at the meeting that there were 2000 centers in China where there was regular and systematic preaching of the Gospel, that during the past seven years 35,000 converts had been received into the Christian Church, and that during the war period alone, there had been 25,000 converts.

### IMMIGRANTS HELD ON LINER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Several hundred Italian immigrants who arrived in Boston in the White Star liner, Canopic were still on board the vessel yesterday waiting decision as to their disposition, only 300 aliens from Italy being allowed to enter Boston before July under the quota set in interpreting the percentage ruling in the emergency immigration law. Provision of accommodations while here, passage back to Italy and possible refund of money by the steamship company may be necessary, it is believed. The admission of the 300 will be regulated by the closeness of their relationship to people in the United States.



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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Planting the Rock Garden

When the rock garden that is to be is fairly complete, so far as its fundamental structure is concerned, its maintenance cliffs built up, its bowdlerized pointed to the best advantage, its soil nicely compounded, and the moraine, without which no rock garden is really complete, placed in a suitable position, there arises the all important question of planting.

The really experienced rock gardener will probably be quite capable of evolving his own scheme. He can form a clear mental picture of each plant as he reads its name in the catalogue; he probably knows its little ways, just the kind of position it likes and the proportion of stone chips and earth in which it prefers to bury its roots, and also, if he is something of an artist, as all aspiring gardeners should be (though they may never take a paint brush into their hands), he will know exactly what combination with other rock plants will best show off the beauty of its blossoms, as, in due time, they appear. If, on the other hand, he is more or less of a novice in the art, or craft, of rock gardening, he will be wise to spend some time in studying the works of "the masters," not with any intention of servile imitation, but to learn from the experience of others something, at least, of what "not to do," and so save himself much time and trouble. Gardeners are generally very kind to their younger brethren in the craft, ready to show them their gardens, and even to impart precious lore if the novice approaches them with a due humility.

Failing the opportunity to visit the rock gardens of the great amateur and professional growers, a good deal may be learned from the study of the small temporary rock gardens at the great flower shows, for nowadays these are brought to a wonderful pitch of perfection.

A large rock garden will probably contain shrubs of some sort, or it may be partially framed by them. One very well planned sunk rock garden had an irregular hedge of broom and lavender round the top of it, and the effect of the yellow and mauve flowers against the blue sky, crowding the rocky walls with their many colored flowering plants, could hardly have been surpassed, while the dark green of the broom and the gray green of the lavender made a pleasant harmony at all seasons.

In his book, "Alpine and Bog Plants," Mr. Reginald Farrer advocates the planting of overhanging jaspifers or Retinosporas on the summit of a miniature cliff, and "pillar jaspifers" or "blue columnar jaspifers" at its base, combined with "juniper sandieria" or "pinus sylvestris heurtonensis," set in the face of the cliff. Flowering shrubs, too, such as tree peonies, cistus of different kinds, and miniature azaleas, are all valuable assets in the rock garden. Azalea rosea, which has recently reached us from Japan by way of Holland, is extremely effective.

The practice of planting in groups instead of singly is now so general that its advantages scarcely need any fresh advocacy. Primulas are especially beautiful combined in groups of different colors, and the loveliness of a big patch glowing with the orange of *Buteburia*, the deeper orange-red of *Cockburniana*, the purple of *Capitata* and the deep rosy red of that late newcomer from China, *Primula Beesiana*, can hardly be exaggerated. Alpine phloxes and rock roses supply masses of color, mauve, pink, cream, or deep red, and every rock garden should be well furnished with these easily grown and effective plants. The Androsace family are peerless in their own way, and the reputation they formerly enjoyed of being hard to grow is really undeserved.

Among the cistus group both *cistus crispus* and *cistus purpureus* may be singled out for special mention. *Violettas* may well claim their place in the rock garden, and the small-growing large-flowered *Viola*, "Mrs. Bowles," is to be commended.

We may have tiny *Crinas* in flower in the rock garden from the first spring days onward, but nothing can surpass the fairylike daintiness of *Iris Siberica orientalis*, with its delicate pale mauve blossoms. As for *Saxifrage* the queen of them all is *Saxifrage longifolia latifolia*, carrying its bending spike of white flowers like a plume. The effect of a group of these plants in full bloom is incomparable. The beauty and the quaintness and charm of rock plants, and their place in the Alpine garden and the moraine is a subject in itself, but in the course of a short article it is only possible to touch very briefly on the possibilities of the rock garden and its inmates.

The attractions of *Sempervivum Archaicoides*, that charming little plant which hangs cobwebs from the tips of its pointed leaves, are well known. The wonderful blue of *Gentiana scabra* makes it one of the most desirable inhabitants of the rock garden, and once established in a position it likes, it will spread itself contentedly and send up sheets of those marvelous blue trumpets which seem like drops of the sky fallen down to earth. There are gentians many but "scabra" holds its own with the best.

*Helianthus* will grow happily in most situations and send up its gray woolly-looking flowers in masses year after year in a way which entirely belies the legend which makes the plant a denizen of high mountain peaks only.



Some charming Parisian knitted garments

## Parisian Comments

"So near and yet so far" is the fashion mart of France from America and England, whilst over the ocean and Channel by sea and air are passing perpetually messages of the latest modes. Yet many details, insignificant in themselves and apparently unimportant, escape the notice of those whose task it is to chronicle the whims and fancies of that capricious Queen of Fashion, who sits enthroned in the capital of France.

As an example of such a detail, there may be mentioned a mode so popular today in Paris that it nearly the limit where universality destroys the charm. This is the water-lily, worn as a hat-trimming in various degrees of similitude. Water-lilies of gigantic size, and little tender water-lilies as they unfold in the summer sun on green, translucent ponds. These have appeared upon Parisian hats since the year began; and very decorative they are, sometimes nestling above the left ear on an attractive black toque, or lying lazily, as on their native pool, on a wide-brimmed capeline.

And yet (observe the point), in one of England's best known watering places, famous for its shops, up town and down town were those lilies searched for without success. Moreover, unbelieved in such a fashion was openly expressed, never was it possible they thought to use a flower like this for this purpose. Therefore the black felt hat for which the quest was made must needs go unadorned save for a cheap and rather smudgy white rosette discovered hidden in an obscure draper's emporium. "So near and yet so far" lie the sister countries, and still so widely different the tastes and fancies.

Whidow dressing in England, save in the case of certain well-known London shops, is far behind the window dressing in Paris, where effects are studied with great results; whereas in ordinary English shops the goods are huddled together without order, without design, in a whirlwind of confusion; or else an idea is overdone and the whole of a big front window is devoted to articles of one hue. Restraint is the secret in all art in window dressing as elsewhere.

This season has commenced with an avalanche of black clothes, and moreover black of the dullest, as personified in the popular *crêpe marocain*, likewise *georgette*. These materials were formerly chiefly used for mourning garments, but today take great rank in the composition for favor. They need careful wearing, for unless the wearer has color in her face, the dull effect crushes out any distinctive character. English and American women who follow the fashions closely do not emerge

from the test so successfully as the Parisienne, who does not hesitate to enhance her charms, sometimes "not wisely" and generally a good deal too much.

For the country and for motor excursions to friends with gardens, who live within a drive, are reserved those fascinating silk knitted garments made to perfection in this city. A special house (James & Co.) in the Champs Elysees, corner of the Rue Colisée, caters for this kind of attire in an original and charming manner, so that one wonders why one ever suffers the boredom of being fitted for a frock and the tediousness of arranging folds, when all one need do with these triot dresses is just to give in the measurements.

Reading from left to right in the pictures here appended, is, first, a knitted white silk wrap with hood, with a band of black and white bordering it. A large felt hat in gray and white completes this costume. The next is a smart little kimono-wool coat buttoned to the neck, and worn with a blouse. The hat with this is of silk net stretched over a manilla shape and beautifully light in weight. It is made in yellow to match the coat. The third is a jumper and skirt in pale pink, of hand crocheted work forming stripes. The hat with this costume is both original and useful, made of taffetas or of detyvet; the hat is draped on the head to suit the wearer, and is invaluable for traveling.

The fourth is a white silk knitted tunic to wear over a white or black silk skirt. The lower part of the tunic is of very open crocheted work, resembling coarse lace and is most effective. The hat is of mole-colored detyvet with a white leather band. The cloak in the last figure is of peacock blue wool, with bands of silk jersey forming stripes. These are made in many colors and are invaluable as summer wraps.

Gloves also have their place this year in the popular all black or black and white scheme of color. The "demi-crê" or last cry, as they say here, are day gloves of black, shiny kid, sometimes gitché with white, and with black and white fringe edging the wide gauntlets. When evening gloves are worn at all the newest thing is to have them of fine black kid; but the greater number of women, excepting on state occasions, prefer to show their carefully manicured hands.

The populace, taking its walks abroad on the boulevards, or sitting contentedly at the outdoor cafés, does not incline toward this excessive blackness of attire, but seems to prefer a shade of color between black and sand or dust, with a vivid red or blue hat. This is of course much more serviceable wear for those who have to consider this side of the question, thus leaving the dull black costume

(for a perfectly dull surface is de rigueur) to the wealthier classes of the community. All white hats are appearing in the shop windows, but not on many heads, for the weather does not, as yet, invite any exuberance. Those who have conceived a new idea, or combination in clothes have to reckon, when it comes to a question of adoption, upon a good many factors other than mere conditions of climate or atmospheric vagaries: they must reckon with all sorts of unforeseen world events, which consciously and unconsciously influence the choice of the public.

At a recent exhibition of Ingres' pictures, where the charge on the opening day was a hundred francs, some very smart combinations of the inevitable black and white were seen, notably a black georgette dress and black cape, but a contrasting note was supplied by a black straw hat, the only trimming of which was a long brown lace veil draped on one side. Another pretty hat on a very dark woman was of black felt with a wreath of white gardenias round the brim. Felt hats are in great demand, being soft and becoming to all faces, but straw hats, which ways appear suddenly with the first hint of springtime, never seem able to retain their popularity through an entire season; yet every year they make the same frantic bid at the same time for favor.

There is a great art nowadays in putting on the fashionable garments. They are all what they call "fou" of nature, and need some practice in the art of adjustment or the waist line, unhampered by back and eye as in olden times, may find itself anywhere but where it should be. This is all very well from the point of view of artistic effect, but has no place in the program in which includes metros and buses in the itinerary. To step gracefully into a waiting limousine car, clasping an elusive cloak is one thing; but strap-hanging, and other modern forms of transit demand more concise apparel.

## Table Lamps That Are Attractive

That a low light is pleasant and dignified any room in the house has made the table lamp come back to its own in popularity and leave the chandelier for a decade ago "hanging still in mid-air."

The choice of lamps in the shops is wide, and they may be purchased in many different styles and colorings to harmonize with the general character of the room where they will be used. A little ingenuity will fashion one at home which will be not only original, but less expensive, also. There still appears on shop counters a conglomeration of stiff metal lamps with glass shades showing a tawdry of metal curlicues and often a heterogeneous

mass of impossible flowers. However, these are growing fewer every day, and in their places appear quaint and homelike pottery jars mounted for electricity, oil or gas.

The shade may be made of parchment, reed, wicker, cretonne or silk, any of which diffuse the light much more softly than glass or porcelain. If, therefore, one is to make one of these lamps by buying the jar and making the shade, the lamp will be individual and the choice of coloring and material may be chosen to harmonize with the room where it will be used.

The descriptions following of table lamps which were assembled in this way may offer the right solution to your problem of selection.

For formal use, one may choose a vase, tall and straight in contour, with coloring of dull yellowish ivory in Egyptian carvings. Simple in line, they depend for beauty on the finish and dull coloring which may be accentuated by a bright cretonne or silk shade.

A simple wire frame may be secured in most art and department stores. The frame itself should first be bound firmly with narrow strips of light cotton cloth to act as a foundation so that the cover may be put on evenly. For a plain oval shape no pattern is necessary, as a straight piece of the material about one inch wider than the frame is used. This is gathered on firmly with the "over and over" stitch first to the top of the frame and then stretched tightly and tacked evenly to the lower edge. The edges may then be bound in narrow upholstery braid.

The most favored colorings in vases are either the delicate mauve and ivory tints or brilliant shades of blue, rose, yellow and green. The range of choice in shades is so wide that individual and striking results may be obtained.

## Cleanliness and Comfort

Mattress Protectors will keep your mattresses clean and perfectly sanitary under all conditions. Mattress Protectors are light in weight, cover the mattress like a blanket, easily washed, good as new. One used on one's bed is a health-saver. They would be without them. Not a luxury but a necessity. We have sold over a million Mattress Protectors to families who know. Hold by first class department stores.

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## To Iron Easily

There are still a great many women who do their own laundry work, especially the ironing. And many who do not have either the gasoline pressure flatiron or the electric one. The old-fashioned and iron-all-iron-is easier to use, makes a heavier pressure, and is preferred to the patent irons with wooden handles, that seem to fit loosely. Having all four sorts of irons mentioned and having discarded all but the electric, experience has taught a few things. For the common and iron a holder made with an asbestos lining is greatly to be desired, also a holder cut oval instead of square, as the corners of a square holder are very apt to get against the hot iron and scorch. Common beeswax, or paraffin, or the usual ironing wax are desirable, and common salt sprinkled on a paper makes a good scour for the iron that does not seem to run smoothly or that is somewhat gummed up with starch. It is amazing what rubbing the iron with beeswax will do. A woman I know had an ironing board made quite long, and quite tapering, the smaller end being small enough to iron little dresses on, and the larger ones could easily be slipped further down on the same board. A very small board is used for pressing shirt waists, and saves getting the big board out for small work. Old woolen blankets make good padding for the ironing board, and some even advocate cotton batting, but in this case it must be kept very firmly in place. Heavy unbleached sheeting makes the best cover for the final. These may be made to exactly fit the board, and be drawn on like an open end pillow case, and if such are used either side of the ironing board is available for use, having the seams that do the fitting on the edges. We have also used the patent ironing cloth holders, and they are good, but with these the board cannot very well be placed flat on a table, unless several folds of paper or cloth are placed under it, as the fasteners tend to scratch and mar. A table or wide board made on purpose for flat ironing is much better than the common ironing board, as it offers so much more surface and a wider sweep to the iron.

There is a good deal in the way clothes are dried, and hung on the line and folded, about their being easily ironed. In fact, there is a wide difference even in material about being easily ironed. Common household aprons and kitchen dresses made of the best quality of percale iron much easier than those made of gingham. Linen, while rather thick, gives a good ironing surface. There are a few general things that can be left unironed, if folded from the line and if well hung in the first place. Cotton crêpes, so much used for underwear, look much better if hung up dripping wet. Crêpe dresses and wool sweaters may be dried over a coat hanger, but even so we have found that a little pressing along seams gives a much more finished look to the outer garments.

It is a great saving in ironing to hang the clothes smoothly and to fold them as they are taken from the line; it often chances that more wrinkles are made in the clothes by crowding promiscuously into a basket unfolded than can be ironed out in a good while. In summer if clothes are left hanging until the dew falls, nearly all are damp enough for smooth ironing. Fold from the line just as they are to be folded when finished, and lay flatly in the basket. Table linen, if left on the line overnight, in summer is nearly always ideally damp for ironing, otherwise it needs a good deal of sprinkling; some people wet half a table cloth in hot water, wring as dry as possible and then fold the undampened part in this wet surface. Iron linen straightway of the goods. Circular table clothes have been entirely stretched out of shape by improper ironing, and once stretched shapeless it is difficult to bring them back to shape again.

Linen is the one thing, next to starched clothes, that needs perfect ironing. It must be ironed dry, and to do this it will need ironing all over on the wrong side, and at least once all over on the right side, besides the various ironings when folding. Light weight linen irons easily, but it also muzzes up quickly; spots go right through it and a light weight cloth needs laundering oftener than a heavy weight.

## Ribbon Possibilities

It took no less an event than the big silk show, held in New York recently, to show us the possibilities of ribbon. Ribbons were never more beautiful than they are today, the selection is bewildering, and the won-

derful use of silver and gold tinsel with color combinations are full of trimming suggestions.

The hats were most fascinating. A toques with brim and crown covered with cardinal moire ribbon, having a narrow satin border, had three rows of conventionalized roses running around the crown and forming the only trimming. The roses looked like a big bud just before opening. A smart sport hat was of soft white straw, the pliable brim was easy to bend into any becoming angle after the hat was on the head. The crown was draped with a square of charmingly patterned Oriental silk in the popular pumpkin shades, while confining it at the bottom was a grosgrain ribbon an inch in width, finishing with a tailored bow at the right side. Still another hat had a white horse-hair crown and a wide soft brim of soferino satin ribbon with silver embroidery on it; the brim was caught up at the left side with a silver ribbon rose.

## Notes on Menus

## BREAKFAST

Prunes Wheat Cereal  
Broiled Pig's Feet on Rounds of Toast  
Cocoa  
LUNCHEON  
Salmon Luncheon, Cracker  
Sliced Oranges Rhubarb Cake

## DINNER

Vegetable Soup  
Codfish, Canadian Style  
Mashed Potatoes, Spinach Mayonnaise  
Fruit Pudding  
Salmon Chowder — Three ounces salt pork, 3 tablespoons onion, 3 tablespoons boiling water, 3 cups diced potato, 3 tablespoons fat, 1-3 teaspoon paprika, 3 tablespoons flour, 3 cups hot milk, 1-pound can salmon, salt to taste.

Cut pork in very small dice, cook slightly, add sliced or chopped onion, cook slowly five minutes. Cook pork, onion, potato and water together 20 minutes or until soft. Heat milk in double boiler and thicken with flour which has been mixed with an equal amount of salt pork fat; cook 20 minutes or more; separate salmon into flakes or small pieces, remove skin and bones and add to sauce. Combine mixtures, season and serve.

Codfish, Canadian Style — Procure ¼ pound codfish steaks, season with a teaspoon salt and ¼ teaspoon white pepper. Heat in a frying pan 2 tablespoons melted butter, adding 1 finely minced onion and the steaks. Gently fry for 10 minutes on each side, remove and dress on a dish. Sprinkle 2 tablespoons flour in the frying pan, mix well, add ½ gill of white grape juice and water, ¼ teaspoon fresh chopped parsley and the juice of half a lemon. Mix well, let boil for five minutes, pour over fish and serve.

## BREAKFAST

Rhubarb Sauce Cereal  
Meat Balls (4 left over)  
Potato Cakes (4 left over)  
Muffins Cocoa  
LUNCHEON

Welsh Rarebit Coldslaw  
Chopped Onion Soup Toasted Crackers  
Veal Cutlet Soule Sauce  
Potatoes in Brown Butter  
Tomato Salad

## DINNER

Veal Cutlets—Two or 3 pounds veal cutlets, egg and bread crumbs; cut cutlets about ¼ inch in thickness, flatten them, brush them over with the yolk of an egg; dip them into bread crumbs; fold each cutlet in a piece of white letter paper well buttered; twist the ends, boil over a clear fire; when done remove the paper; make a maitre d'hotel sauce and put in a tablespoon of chopped sorrel leaves.

## BREAKFAST

Grapefruit  
Codfish Balls, Dropped Eggs  
Spider Corp Cake A Relish  
Cocoa

## DINNER

Tomato Bisque Bread Sticks  
Small Roast of Beef Gravy  
Rice Potatoes Asparagus, Egg Sauce  
Date, Orange and Pineapple Salad  
Rhubarb Cake Ice Cream

## SUPPER

Cold Sliced Pressed Chicken Radish Salad  
Cream Cakes Cocoa  
Date, Orange and Pineapple Salad—Line a salad dish with crisp lettuce leaves; mix together stoned dates, orange sections, diced, canned pineapple and a few diced canned peaches, and place on lettuce in salad dish. Serve with the following dressing: Boil 1 cupful of the drained fruit juice with ¼ cupful water, 4 tablespoons lemon juice and 1 ½ cupful sugar until the syrup spins a thread; allow to cool, then pour over the fruit and allow to stand for two hours before serving.

## GIFTS

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STRENGTH OF WOOL  
PRICES SURPRISING

Buying Power of European Countries, Grows Because of Rising Value of Money, Even Though Demand Falls Off

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The buying power and strength shown constantly in the foreign wool markets is a source of surprise to wool dealers in this country, who had supposed that the withdrawal of the American buyers from the markets abroad would have a depressing effect. On the contrary, the demand for wool from the Continent, and especially from Germany, has been steady and extensive. This week has seen a further demonstration of the buying power of Europe in the wool markets in spite of all the industrial troubles, especially in England.

In seeking for an explanation of the demand for wool in Europe, many have overlooked the fact that the value of money has risen, coincident with the depreciation of wool. A member of the Boston wool trade remarked recently that the buying power of the mark and of the franc is now about five times what it was in terms of wool at the high point of the wool market and the low valuation point of French and German money. Practically all continental currency will buy much more wool today than it would a short time back. Hence, the poorer people, who for a time were unable to purchase woolen clothing are now able to buy, and so the market in those countries is of necessity expanding.

## London Auctions Lively

The twenty-third or "X" series of London colonial wool auctions opened in London Tuesday with an offering of 130,000 bales. It was expected that prices would show a slight advance, but the rise in value was rather more than had been predicted. Continental buyers, and Germany in particular, were keen operators, and the bidding was brisk, especially for merino wools, which advanced about 5 per cent on average greasy wools, while the choicest lots sometimes went up about 10 per cent. Merino pieces and secured merinos were up 10 per cent, and occasionally even as much as 15 per cent. The position of colonial wools was hardly changed, good 44s sometimes realizing a 5 per cent advance, while fine Punta Arenas crossbreds were slightly against the buyer.

The course in London was duplicated in the colonial markets. Melbourne offered 500 bales on Tuesday and the entire catalogue was cleared, although no American buying was in evidence. Warp 64-70s wools were costing about 13 pence, which means a clean laid down cost, Boston, of about 44¢65 cents without figuring the duty and taking exchange at 44. Similarly, superior 55-60s were costing about 13 pence, or 44¢45 cents, clean landed basis, Boston, and superior 50s were costing about 10½ pence, or about 37¢ clean landed, Boston. The opening of the sales in Sydney, also, was a keen one, the Continent and Yorkshire buying, as also was Japan. The selection was fair and superior 44s topmaking wools were estimated to cost about 58 cents, clean landed basis.

## River Plate Activity

Advices from the River Plate indicate little that is new there other than the recent news to the effect that Germany has effected a nine-months credit for wool in Uruguay and is expected to take a large quantity of wool there against this credit. The Germans are also buying wool freely in Argentina and prices there are holding firm in consequence of this buying, which has been supplemented by buying for England and other continental account.

The purchase of the new domestic clip goes on moderately, but buying more or less widely scattered, as through the west. Farmers and local dealers in the bright wool sections east of the Mississippi have shown less inclination to sell at the prices which are currently offered. Prices show little change, as compared with a week ago, fine and fine medium clips in the territory sections costing about 50 to 60 cents, clean landed basis, Boston, depending upon the general character and staple of the wools under consideration. As high as 31 cents has been paid in the grades for the best staple Texas wools, and up to 18 cents has been paid in Oregon and Idaho for the better fine medium clips, while 14 to 15 cents is about the going rate in Utah and Nevada for the fine and fine medium clips of the clothing to French combing order.

At the next government sale of wools, which will be held in Boston, June 22, there will be offered 5,000,000 pounds of wool.

Under the Emergency Tariff Act, the government has decided to include as dutiable East India Jiras, Visceras and Kanchah wools; Numbers 1 and 2 ball China and some 3, if good, i. e., some second clip; Georgian lambs and fine 8; best quality Khorsas and Bokhara and South American furs and five, these being considered as not strictly carpet wools in the common acceptance of the term.

## MARKET AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York.—Daily averages in the stock market are as follows:

	Change from	Tuesday	prev. day	7 yr. ago
25 rails	70.12	-63	71.90	
25 industrials	71.34	-28	91.44	
25 copper	38.61	-23	85.23	

## DIVIDENDS

United Railways of Havana passed interim dividend for current year. A year ago 2% was distributed at this time. The omission is partly due to the financial crisis in Cuba and partly to the unfavorable exchange position.

Swift & Co., quarterly of \$2, payable July 1 to stock of June 10.

Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation has passed quarterly of 1% on preferred. This rate had been maintained since April, 1916.

International Silver, quarterly of 1% on preferred and 1/4 of 1% to apply on deferred cumulations on the issue, both payable July 1 to stock of June 17.

Allis Chalmers, quarterly of 1% on preferred, and 1% on common. The preferred is payable July 5 to stock of June 24, and common is payable August 15 to stock of July 15.

American Smelters Securities, quarterly of 1% on preferred and 1% on the B preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of June 13.

Oklahoma Producing & Refining has passed quarterly of 10 cents a share customarily declared at this time. The last payment was made April 1.

Niagara Falls Power, quarterly of \$1.50 on common, payable June 15 to stock of June 8 and \$1.75 on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of June 3.

American Beet Sugar, quarterly of \$1.50 on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 11.

Allied Chemical Dye, quarterly of 1% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 15.

General Railway Signal, quarterly of 1% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 20.

Detroit & Cleveland Navigation, quarterly of 2% on common, payable July 1 to stock of June 15.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit, \$1.75 on second preferred, on account of payment due from August 1 to November 1, 1916, payable August 1 to stock of July 15. Directors also declared quarterly of \$1.75 on first preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 17.

Manhattan Shirt, quarterly of \$1.25 on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 17.

TREASURY POLICY  
OF UNITED STATES

Improved Market Conditions for Government Securities Expected—\$500,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Improved market conditions for government securities are expected to result from the new financial policy of the United States Treasury Department, as a part of which a first offering of a combined issue of approximately \$500,000,000 in short-term notes and certificates is announced by Andrew W. Mellon, the Secretary.

The offering is a combination of three-year 5% per cent Treasury notes and one-year 5% per cent Treasury certificates. Under the program he expects to show important progress in the execution of its financial plans, to make the short-dated debt more manageable, gradually distributing it over the period from 1923 to 1928.

Secretary Mellon says the Treasury, through the operation of the bond purchase fund, has been able to make a total reduction of \$500,000,000 in the amount of the Victory Loan since its original issue.

In his letter to the bankers outlining the plans of the Treasury Department the Secretary says: "Treasury certificates of indebtedness to the amount of about \$430,000,000 mature on June 15, 1921, and on the same date there will become payable the semi-annual interest on the first Liberty Loan and the Victory Liberty Loan, amounting in the aggregate to about \$120,000,000. On July 15, 1921, there will mature about \$125,000,000, and on August 15, 1921, about \$158,000,000 of additional Treasury certificates. Against these heavy maturities of principal and interest the Treasury expects to receive during June about \$775,000,000 on account of the quarterly payment of income and profits taxes. To provide for its further requirements, including current disbursements and increased payments incident to the close of the fiscal year, the Treasury will need in the neighborhood of \$500,000,000, and has, therefore, decided to make the combined offering of notes and certificates above described.

The gross debt of the government on May 31, 1921, on the basis of daily Treasury statements, amounted to \$23,952,741,593.43, of which about \$7,558,447,589.40 represents short-dated debt. These figures contrast with a gross debt at the beginning of the fiscal year 1921 of \$24,399,331,467.07, of which \$7,844,053,732.09 constituted short-dated debt. This means that in the first 11 months of the fiscal year there has been a reduction in the gross debt of about \$290,000,000, of which substantially the whole amount represents retirement of short-dated debt. When the operations incident to the June 15 offering of notes and certificates and the quarterly payment of income and profits taxes on the same date shall have been completed, there should be important further reductions in the gross debt and the short-dated debt, as well as better distribution of the short-dated debt."

SALES TAX RECOMMENDED  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The National Retail Dry Goods Association's taxation committee concludes that a gross sales tax of 1/4 of 1 per cent would take care of the quota needed from business, and recommends exemptions on the income tax of \$2500 for unmarried and \$5000 for married men or women, and \$500 for each child.

BRITISH TREASURY  
BILLS BY TENDER

Discussion of Some Effects of the Government's Return to Old System That Is Regarded as a Move Toward Decontrol

LONDON, England.—Some experience has now been gained of the new system, or rather of the old system recently reintroduced, of selling British Treasury bills by tender. The decision to revert to pre-war arrangements in this respect came, it will be remembered, as something of a surprise to the London market. No official reason was given for the change of practice, and opinions were divided as to its probable effects. As a rule it was welcomed as being a species of decontrol; whether it would result immediately in the government getting its money on better terms seemed a little doubtful, though in course of time, if the tendency of interest rates continued to be toward lower levels, the government would obviously profit by the competition among lenders in the short loan market. Nothing more was said, and nothing very definite ever transpired about the motives and intentions of the powers that be. The market has been left to make up its mind about the change in the light of experience alone.

The chief result so far has been to get the business of Treasury bills back into the old hands. The fact is that the bills had been becoming inconveniently popular. They were to be had by anybody and everybody on application at the Bank of England. They were a ready refuge in time of trouble for those who had the foresight to see that in a period of rising interest rates their Consols and other long-dated securities would suffer. They were an investment altogether sui generis; for they provided an unlimited amount of government paper in a form so liquid that it might for all intents and purposes be considered as the equivalent of cash, and yet they gave a very respectable return.

Many investors attracted. No wonder then that by way of Treasury bills a vast number of investors practically found their way into the discount market without having any of the experience, knowledge and interest in short paper which was the peculiar characteristic of the London market before the war. This had a variety of disadvantages, of which not the least was this, that the government and the financial public were largely ignorant of the distribution of the floating debt. The amount of Treasury bills held by the banks, the discount market, by public departments or currency boards was known or could be estimated with comparative accuracy, but there remained a large indeterminate residue in the hands of traders or of private individuals, and this residue introduced an element of doubt and uncertainty at the most vulnerable point in the financial position of the country.

By limiting the sources through which Treasury bills may be sold to the public and by raising the minimum amount that may be applied for, the government has gone far toward bringing the business back into its accustomed and proper channels. This is proved by the accuracy with which the market is in fact able to predict week by week the rate of discount at which the bills are likely to be sold. Applications, it is true, are regularly in excess of government requirements by a wide margin, but this is simply because tenderers in competition with one another can be relied upon to ask for more than they would care to receive. The actual rates offered vary comparatively little, a proof that they are a result of competent estimates based on the real condition of the money market from week to week.

This then is the main result of the recent change of system, and there can be little doubt that it is salutary. Incidentally, the government has also profited by paying less interest even from the start than under the fixed rate system. This, however, has been partly due to the fact that stagnation in trade, accentuated by the coal strike, has resulted in a continuously diminishing supply of commercial bills and consequently in the release of funds, which in happier times the money market would have been using for the finance of trade. Partly, too, the steady improvement in the rate at which the government was able to sell its bills in the first weeks of the new régime has been due, it would seem, to the limited amount of Treasury bills offered for tender. The state of Ways and Means advances is some indication of the extent to which the amount of Treasury bills offered has fallen short of the total government requirements.

Effect on Decontrol. This leads to a consideration of the question whether the introduction of tenders was really so great a step toward decontrol of the money market as it seemed to be at the time. When bills were on tap to an unlimited amount at a fixed rate, ways and means advances (in other words, the government's overdraft at the Bank of England) had to take up any excess of requirements over the amount actually obtained by the sale of Treasury bills. The condition of the money market could be regulated through the rate of discount at which Treasury bills were offered for sale, and it was true to say that money rates depended upon government action in a way that was quite unknown before the war. The rate for Treasury bills is no longer determined directly by the gov-

ernment; it is determined by the market through free competition. But it may be questioned whether government control is very much the less real even though it is less obvious. For the government, instead of fixing the rate of discount directly, still goes a long way toward determining it indirectly by restricting or extending the amount of temporary borrowing which the resources of the market shall be required to cover.

In fixing the amount of Treasury bills to be offered for tender every week the government is in effect deciding to what extent it will resort to ways and means advances, and the control of the money market through these advances is as real as it used to be when it was exercised directly by fixing the rate for Treasury bills.

To a certain extent it is true to say that, even after the amount of bills to be offered for tender has been fixed, the extent of the call on the government's overdraft remains unknown, because additional Treasury bills are available throughout the week at rates fixed in relation to the average rate of successful tenders. But the rate for additional bills is always considerably lower than the average tender rate, and these additional bills cannot in any event be used successfully as a means of determining or adjusting the extent to which ways and means advances will be required.

It is perhaps still a little early to reach a definite opinion on the subject, but it certainly seems at present as if the London money market would have to wait some time yet for a full measure of genuine decontrol.

EUROPEAN CANAL  
PLAN TO AID TRADE

Proposed Waterway, Connecting Black and North Seas, Should Obtain Considerable Traffic

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The problem of connecting the Black Sea with the North Sea, viz., of bringing about direct communication between the Rhine and the Danube, has, during the last century, given rise to a considerable number of plans. The Amsterdam "Handelsblad" in a very studied contribution now shows a new and more extensive scheme, the preparations for the execution of which will be immediately proceeded with. It deals with the construction of a Danube-Main-Weiser canal, up to Bremen, for sea-going ships, thus linking up and connecting the southeast of Europe with the northwest. The full plan further aims at joining the Black Sea and North Sea connection at Rotterdam. The realization of this second part of the scheme, which is also of immense importance to the German and the Netherlands, would lead to the construction of a second such waterway.

Considering that German influence on the upper Rhine has been reduced to a minimum by the Treaty of Versailles, and that the rest of the German Rhine shipping will come under the supervision of France and the French customs, it is in the German interest that, in addition to the upper Rhine, another waterway should be constructed, providing the south German states, Baden, Württemberg, and the greater part of Bavaria, with a free German waterway to the North Sea. This would mean that it would not be necessary to use the Rhine, and at the same time it would be a communication with the Rhine-Westphalian industry district.

The idea of connecting the Danube with the waterway of middle and north Germany has existed in Bavaria for years and is of considerable importance from an economic point of view. Its purpose is not simply to render the Danube more accessible to the central transports from the upper Rhine; it is admitted that it will obtain freights in very great quantity from the districts through which it will run, and which are rich in wood, potash, lignite and iron ore. The interested groups and the representatives of the German Confederated States have already approved of the costs of the preliminary work.

NATIONAL CITY BANK  
SYSTEM IS CHANGED

NEW YORK, New York.—Hereafter the National City Bank will be governed by the president and vice-president, a direct line management, instead of by the system fashioned after the English idea of government by four executive managers in rotation.

Charles E. Mitchell, who is retained as president, announced the change after the board meeting, when regular dividends for both the National City Bank and the National City Company were declared. Eric P. Swenson, chairman of the National City Bank Board, was elected to the chairmanship of the National City Company.

The system was an idea inaugurated four years ago by Frank A. Vanderlip, formerly head of the bank, after he had made a study of bank management abroad. Originally there were six managers, but the number had gradually reduced until it was thought an opportune time to make the change.

CANADA'S BUSINESS  
CONDITION REVIEW

Bank Clearings in Many Cities Show an Increase, While the Question of Completion of Deflation Is Still Unsettled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Whether the bottom has been reached in the process of deflation cannot now be determined definitely. It may be accepted as a fact that this process in Canada will follow pretty much that in the United States. As quite a number of American business and industrial leaders express the opinion that the bottom has been reached, and that already the upward movement has begun, it is possible that this may be said of conditions in Canada. On the whole, however, there is a tendency on the part of Canadian leaders to await developments.

Whatever one may think as to whether the process of deflation has run its course or not, it is to be observed that in a number of Canadian cities the bank clearings for the last week, as compared with those of a year ago, show increases. While in some others there have been losses, still those are not very important when the drop in prices is taken into account.

In Winnipeg there was a gain of \$17,000,000; in Toronto, a gain of \$13,000,000; other gains were reported from Hamilton, Calgary, Peterboro and Sherbrooke. Montreal showed a decrease, but only of \$3,600,000. When it is recalled that a year ago business was booming, it must be admitted that, making due allowance for conditions, business is not in as bad a way as some would leave one to believe.

Effect of External Trade. It is undoubtedly true that a great deal of the misconception respecting business is due to a tendency to judge its condition by the returns of the external trade. Because the figures for imports and exports show a very marked decrease, as compared with what they were a year ago, there is a tendency to regard these as a true index of the state of the country's trade generally. While the per capita external trade of Canada compares very favorably with that of most other countries, still it is very far from being as large as the per capita internal trade. Moreover, it is to be taken into account that the increased home demand for commodities has, to a very considerable extent, made up for the loss in foreign trade.

Canada is also finding out that a great many of the difficulties, that from a distance loom large and formidable, disappear as one comes up to them. The absence of serious failure is an evidence of the inherent soundness of business. Experience develops confidence, and the resourcefulness exhibited by Canadian business and finance during the war deepens the conviction that the country may be expected to weather successfully any ordeal.

## Much Wheat Planted

The latest returns of the acreage under crop in the western provinces show that the farmers out there are determined to get the most out of the ground. In this attitude they have been greatly encouraged by the abundance of moisture this year and the generally favorable nature of crop conditions. The relatively high wheat prices have also induced the farmers to seed as much land as possible.

Conditions are slowly righting themselves in the Canadian pulp and paper industry, although the deflation, or perhaps it would be more correct to say the liquidation, has not yet been completed.

Developments relating to the Mackenzie River oil fields follow one another rapidly, that is, in respect to the formation of companies for the exploiting of these resources. Another big company, with Col. J. K. Cornwall as president, is sending a well-equipped party of prospectors northward. There is plenty of room for all that are likely to make their way into these vast regions.

The parliamentary session that has just come to a close is unlikely to have a very important effect on business. Certain tariff changes, more far-reaching in their effects than might at first appear, have been put through, but they were designed merely to have a steadying effect more than anything else. Canada will not revise her tariff until she knows definitely what is the policy of the United States in this respect. This done, it may be taken for granted that there will be considerable revising, if the provisions of the Young Bill are substantially incorporated into the permanent tariff policy of the republic. Left to herself, Canada would much prefer to increase her exports to the United States rather than reduce her imports therefrom, but if the former are to be kept out through practically prohibitive duties, then American imports may be expected to suffer.

American Woolen Company  
(Massachusetts Corporation)  
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividends of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents (\$1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock and One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents (\$1.75) per share on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid on July 15, 1921, to stockholders of record June 15, 1921.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business June 15, 1921, and will be reopened at the opening of business June 20, 1921.

WILLIAM H. DWELLY, Treasurer.  
Boston, Mass., June 9, 1921.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Swedish Government has adopted a measure doubling or trebling the import duty on luxuries.

The South African 1920 diamond output is valued at \$214,762,899, a new high record.

The Shang Pao Industrial & Agricultural Bank, with a capital of \$300,000, has recently been established in Shanghai, China. Its office will be in the old building of the Ningpo Guild in Honan Road.

The Mercantile Bank of the Americas, which operated under the supervision of the United States Federal Reserve Board, has announced an increase in its working capital of \$20,000,000. The bank's capital stock of \$8,000,000 and surplus and undivided profits of more than \$4,500,000 was rendered inadequate by frozen credits.

For the first five months of 1921 emissions of new corporate, municipal, and foreign securities in the United States amounted to \$1,363,137,000, \$7,000,000 more than in the corresponding period in 1920. Of the total, \$1,237,447,000 was corporate, \$336,500,000 municipal and \$209,250,000 foreign financing.

The Vienna Bankverein, upon reaching a dividend level running from 3 1/2 to 12 per cent, has increased its share capital from 200,000,000 crowns to 500,000,000 crowns. The bankers Ignaz Naumann Company of Vienna has failed, with debts amounting to 40,000,000 crowns, while assets are 12,000,000 crowns.

The Straus building, which is to house the banking firm of S. W. Straus & Co., on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-Sixth Street, New York City, has been formally opened. The building is a modern adaptation of the French and Italian Renaissance period. S. W. Straus & Co. is among the first of the large investment houses to leave the Wall Street district for the new uptown financial center.

Incorporation papers are to be filed covering the organization of a new financial investment house to be located in the Times Building, New York, with authorized capital of \$100,000. The company, of which E. R. Johnson, son of the former president of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, is the head, will deal in the buying and selling of high-grade investment securities.

The new property of the Acme Mining Company in Kentucky embodies nine tracts of coal-mining acreage estimated to contain 20,000,000 tons of recoverable coal situated near the towns of Wheatcroft, Sturgis and Clay, Kentucky, between the Louisville, Nashville, and Illinois Central railroads, according to W. L. Jarvis & Co. The strategic value of the proximity of both these roads to the mining properties is expected to facilitate coal shipments.

The following petition has been presented on the floor of the New York Cotton Exchange: "Believing that the New York Cotton Exchange will more effectively serve the interests of the cotton trade by the establishment of the department for trading in lots of less than 100 bales, we petition the board of managers to appoint a committee to investigate and report thereon."

NEW YORK MARKET  
TREND REACTIONARY

NEW YORK, New York.—The confusing and reactionary trend in yesterday's stock market was governed largely by another slump in foreign exchange and adverse trade advices. Prices were generally lower. Steels and other leaders were particularly notable among the declines. Motor specialties, low-priced oils, and obscure industrials rallied toward the close. Call money was easier at 7. Sales totaled 598,400 shares.

The close was heavy: Republic Iron & Steel 60, off 4 1/4; Crucible Steel 62 1/2, off 2 1/4; International Paper 59 1/2, off 1 1/4; Pan-American Petroleum 57 1/4, off 1 1/4; American Woolen 74, off 1 1/4; Mexican Petroleum 14 1/4, off 1 1/4; United States Steel 73 1/4, off 1 1/4; Pacific Oil 34 1/4, up 1 1/4; Union Pacific 117 1/4, up 1 1/4; American Car & Foundry 12 1/4, up 1 1/4.

## PAPER PRICES CUT

NEW YORK, New York.—The International Paper Company has fixed the price of newspaper for the third quarter at \$5 per ton. The reduction has been brought about in order to meet the competition caused by recent reduction in the price of newspaper announced by the Canadian Export Paper Company, which quoted newspaper at \$5 per ton.

CHINA'S WOOD OIL EXPORTS.  
PEKING, China.—Wood oil exported from China in 1920 amounted to 20,821 tons, compared with 24,284 tons in 1919, 17,435 tons in 1918, 2264 tons in 1917, and 20,350 tons in 1916.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday, July 12.63, October 12.43, December 12.95, January 14.05, March 14.38. Spot quiet; middling 12.80.

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FRANCE'S COMMERCE  
WITH HER COLONIES

Figures on Exports and Imports Show Great Gain in Value Since 1910, Although Quantity Has Not Varied as Much

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—For the first time since the war comprehensive figures are given of the commerce of France with her colonies grouped into four categories—Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and other colonies and protectorates. During last year French commerce as a whole reached 57,829,000,000 francs—35,404,000,000 in imports and 22,424,000,000 in exports. The part of the colonies in this total was 6,511,000,000 francs, that is to say over 11 per cent.

The following table shows the trade of the French colonies with France:

	Imports to France	Exports to colonies
Algeria	960,000,000	1,926,000,000
Tunisia	213,000,000	318,000,000
Morocco	152,000,000	494,000,000
Other colonies	1,894,000,000	467,000,000
Total	3,225,000,000 or 5.1%	3,385,000,000 or 15%

Compared with the available figures of 1910, an immense growth in value is to be recorded. The total commerce was then 13,407,000,000 francs, of which the part of the colonies was 1,655,000,000. The quantities, however, have not varied to anything like the same extent. Fifty million tons came from the colonies in 1920 against 44,000,000 in 1910, but the exportations of France to the colonies have fallen from 22,000,000 to 12,000,000.

It should be observed, however, that the failure of the crops in northern Africa last year hides the real progress that has been made in the general production of the colonies and their imports into France. If northern Africa is omitted, it would be shown that the other colonies sent to France in 1920 more than 2,000,000,000 francs of products, as against 215,000,000 in 1910. This is nine times as much, and in spite of the difference of prices the tonnage of colonial products has therefore enormously increased. It is estimated that it has doubled. Thus, if the temporary and exceptional failure of northern Africa is considered apart, it is certain that the intensive development of the colonies, which has been promised, is on its way to fulfillment. Very much better results are anticipated this year.

CHEERFUL FEELING  
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—While the stock exchange markets were mixed yesterday sentiment was cheerful on the decision of the Coal Miners Union to have the men take a vote on wage-settlement proposals. The oil group was strong, with trading more brisk. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 13-16 and Mexican Eagle 6 1/2. Industrials also were firm. Hudson's Bay was 6 13-16.

Glit-ed investment issues improved, notwithstanding a continued rush of new borrowing. Home rails were better and support was given to Grand Trunks and South American rails.

Consols for money 4 1/2%, Grand Trunk 4%, De Beers 9%, Rand Mines 2 1/4, bar silver 34 1/4d. per ounce, money 4 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 5 1/2 per cent; three months bills 5 1/2 per cent.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat was firm yesterday, closing prices being little changed from the previous day, while July at 1.33 1/4 and September at 1.16 1/4. Corn prices made fractional declines, July closing at 63 and September at 64 1/4. Hogs and provisions were stronger. July barley 64, July pork 17.60a, July lard 9.82, September lard 10.10a, October lard 10.22. July ribs 10.12a, September ribs 10.35.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Thurs.	Parity
Sterling	127.6	\$2.81 1/2	\$4.8665







PENALIZATION OF  
AUSTRALIAN LINES

Unsatisfactory Condition of  
Western Australian Railway  
Due to High Land Tax and  
to Government Competition

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia.—The encouragement by the government of private enterprises in regard to the provision of public utility services, is most necessary in a new country awaiting settlement and development. In these circumstances, and owing to the difficulty experienced at one time by the government of Western Australia in constructing railways urgently required for the development of the country, private enterprise was encouraged to undertake the work of construction on the land grant basis and two trunk lines were thus built. One of these lines, known as the Midland Railway, and is still run privately; and the other, known as the Great Southern Railway, was acquired by the government by purchase on January 1, 1917. The Midland Railway is 275 miles in length and runs from Perth to Walkaway, where it joins the government line running to Geraldton. It was constructed under a comfortable land 12 acres of land per mile to be constructed, and the land was to be selected along the entire route of the railway.

So far well and good. The grant of land would appear to have been on a generous scale, and the sales thereof should have provided the company with a remunerative income apart from the receipts from the railway. The position of the company is, however, far from satisfactory, for there is an accumulated debt balance of \$24,281 to be paid; and last year's working showed a deficit of \$10,572.

## The Blame Placed

The blame for this unfortunate state of affairs is placed by the chairman of the company, Sir George A. Tonche, on two circumstances. One is the almost insupportable land tax. The assessments on the subsidy lands for federal and state land taxes, since the acts came into force, now amount to \$119,973; whilst the total revenue received from the land, during the same period, was only \$10,452; and even this income was nearly exhausted in paying local road board rates. The second circumstance is due to the action of the government in building a competing railway from Wongan Hills to Mullewa, which line runs parallel to that of the company. The government line was opened in March, 1915.

As showing the effect of the new railway upon the Midland line, it may be mentioned that in 1914 the gross receipts were \$147,388, and for the year before that they amounted to \$144,686. The year after the opening of the competing line the receipts fell to \$123,926. They have now gradually increased to \$129,000, which is still \$13,000 less than the takings of six years ago. It is felt that the natural development of traffic was to be expected in any event, and that the 1914 figures would have been left far behind but for the government competition.

In regard to these two factors, which it is thought are responsible for the present financial position of the company, Sir George Tonche, at the ordinary annual meeting of the concern held recently, put two very pertinent questions:

Would an investor have put up money to build a railway in a then undeveloped territory if it had been known that the government intended to build a parallel and competing line? The question needs only to be asked to answer itself.

The second question was: Would any investor have been induced to build by the promise of a land subsidy—in lieu of a cash subsidy—if he had any suspicion that, after the railway was completed, annual taxes would be put on the land 10 times the extent of the revenue it was producing?

Sir George adopted a very reasonable attitude in regard to the stand of the company toward the Western Australian Government, for he said that whatever their grievances may be, they would like to be in a position to forget the past and to join hands with the government in trying to promote a better feeling in the future.

The question of compensation for the competition of the government line, and some alteration of the crushing land taxes, have been the subjects of many appeals by the company, and it was doubtless to these two points that the chairman referred when he said that the company "would like to be in a position to forget the past." He further stated that the present Western Australian Government had said that it was animated by sentiments of the utmost good will toward the company, and was desirous of extending to it every possible assistance. The chairman commented dryly: "We are grateful for these friendly words, although they have not been translated into terms of financial compensation."

## In Sound Condition

There is no doubt that the railway is intrinsically in a sound condition, and with the development of the State and the satisfactory settlement of the questions outstanding, the future of the company would be a prosperous one. In this connection the chairman said: "Population is the great need of Western Australia at the present time. The State has amazing resources, a fine climate and a fruitful soil. But the entire population is about the same as that of the metropolitan borough of Jaffa, whilst the area of the State is equal to 775,000 square miles. That is more than the combined areas of France, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Portugal and Switzerland. Longing eyes are being cast on the vast

empty spaces of the earth, and the question of immigration in Australia cannot prudently be neglected. If the company were not so burdened with taxation, it could do more to assist, but it does what it can."

In regard to the outlook, the chairman said: "It is impossible in these days to say much about future prosperity. Our future is bound up with the future of Australia. There cannot be rapid development in a territory so vast, with local resources only, notwithstanding the energy and enterprise which are characteristic of the community. If business enterprises are attracted and allowed to prosper, Western Australia should have a great future."

INDIA AND SEVRES  
TREATY REVISION

Shaikh Kidwai Says Settlement  
of Eastern Peoples Is De-  
pendent on Revision of Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Undisputed satisfaction is expressed by the Indian delegation now in London at what is termed the steady falling away of signatories of the Treaty of Sevres which it was stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is still further evidenced by an agreement that has been reached under a comfortable land 12 acres of land per mile to be constructed, and the land was to be selected along the entire route of the railway.

The Turco-Italian agreement, it was pointed out by Shaikh M. H. Kidwai of the Indian delegation, includes the granting of economic rights to Italy in the sandjaks of Adalia, Mouglia, Bourdour and Sparta, also part of the sandjaks of Afion, Karahissar and Koutahia, which will be delimited when final agreement is reached. Much of this territory is now occupied by Greeks and therefore, the Shaikh Kidwai considers, it will be to the interest of Italy to help the Turks clear the country of the present Greek Army. A further clause in the agreement states that the Italian Government undertakes to support the Turkish demands regarding the treaty of peace and particularly the restoration of Smyrna and Thrace to Turkey.

In addition to this agreement that was drawn up between Count Storza and Belir Sami Bey during the London Conference, the Indian delegation, it was stated, has received further encouragement to its hopes for the eventual liberation of the cordon-rouge in Thrace and Asia Minor by statements made by Mr. Lloyd George at a recent conference with the Indian delegation. At the conclusion of the meeting Shaikh Kidwai said they had received the assurance of the Prime Minister that there were several points of the treaty that had already been modified, and the Prime Minister is reported as saying: "I will let you know of any further modifications which we shall press on our allies in view of the representations you have made on behalf of the Muhammadans of India."

Shaikh Kidwai considers that the vital question regarding the settlement of the eastern peoples is inseparably interwoven with that of the revision of the Sevres Treaty. "Not only is it a question for the Muhammadan population but the Hindus have also thrown in their lot with us in an endeavor to obtain a peaceful settlement throughout Asia, Afghanistan and India. During the war Indian troops were used in Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia and this has been brought up as a count against us by our cordon-rouge in those countries; therefore, we feel that we are in duty bound to do all in our power to bring about a peaceful settlement, not only with Turkey but also with other countries that have come to be at enmity with us through our loyalty to Great Britain."

The aggressive presence of Indian troops in these countries, he said, is resented quite as much by the Indians themselves as by the inhabitants for the reason that it is creating bitter antagonism against Indians all over the Muhammadan East. This, he said, may eventually lead to a combination of those countries with their cordon-rouge in Central Asia and Afghanistan in a defensive counter-attack upon India herself.

Unless the Greeks have the military power to compel the Turks in Asia Minor to sue for peace the Shaikh Kidwai considers that moral support of the Turks by Italy and France, to say nothing of the negative attitude adopted by Great Britain, will in the long run bring about the expulsion of the Greeks from Asia Minor and eventually from Thrace. Anything short of this, he said, will mean continued unrest among the Muhammadan population of the world, which will never consent to have the seat of the Caliphate at Constantinople dominated by Greek guns.

PROGRESS OF LABOR  
EDUCATION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Canadian News Office  
EDMONTON, Alberta.—The Premier, Charles Stewart, and Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, who are now in Ottawa, will discuss with the federal government a proposition to remove about 1000 settlers in southern Alberta from land now occupied, but quite unsuitable for farming purposes. The land is only adapted to ranching, and if the federal authorities can arrange to give these settlers land better suited for farming, it is proposed to use that which they abandon for community grazing purposes.

MIDDLE CLASSES  
UNION IMPORTANT

British Writer Shows That It  
Is Pivot of the Whole Sit-  
uation in National Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The recent industrial troubles in Great Britain have brought considerable prominence to an organization which, though quite young, is already strong. No great strike takes place without the intervention of the Middle Classes Union, with its offers of help in keeping essential services running, and in other useful directions. While the union has been in existence barely two years, it expresses the reaction against the helplessness felt by the large number of people dependent on salaries and small fixed incomes, in face of the great combinations of Labor in trade unions, and the equally strong combinations of Capital in trusts. The union has, in some quarters, been accused of being more anti-Labor than anti-Capital. To this it replies that it is not opposed to trade unionism as such; in fact it claims the same right, namely, combination, for those it seeks to represent. But it is opposed to tyranny, both of Labor and Capital. Its actions, so far, certainly point to a more active hostility to Labor than to Capital, but that is undoubtedly because it has not as yet had opportunity for bringing its attacks to bear upon the anti-social effects of trusts and combines.

The union is opposed to "a canny," and this evil is notoriously not confined to Labor. For example, it is stated in the report on the light casters trade, recently issued by the protesting department of the Board of Trade, that there is no longer in that trade any effective competition. There is a combine embracing 95 per cent of the industry which by penalizing firms with a high output and rewarding those with a low output, seriously restricts the production of grates, stoves, baths, and other necessities for home-building. Many other instances of capitalistic restrictions of output, just as inimical to the interests of consumers as the "go slow" policy of Labor, could be quoted, and it will probably be the next move of the Middle Classes Union to issue pamphlets exposing this evil, and to conduct an agitation for the unrestricted use of capital in the public interest.

## Key Position Held

That the so-called "middle-class" holds the key position in the world of industry, knowledge, art and letters, is generally admitted. George Bernard Shaw, whose name is associated with advanced Socialist doctrines, said at Sunderland recently that the trade of the country had been organized by the middle class man. Both the working-class and the rich class were helpless by themselves. "There was only one thing," he said, "as helpless as a workman and that was a duke." But the middle class man was now being forced to give up his business and become an employee of the big multiple shops; his children, educated at miserable little academies, were being defeated in competition by the better educated working-class children from the council schools.

There is no doubt that if the middle class once realizes its importance, and the fact that it is the pivot of the whole situation in national industry, it will set its face against the evils of the class above equally as strongly as it is now attacking the class below. When it becomes thoroughly educated up to that point its influence will be even more widely felt than at present.

RETURNED SOLDIERS  
FAVORED IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
BRANTFORD, Ontario.—E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, was a guest at the opening session of the Ontario command of the Great War Veterans convention here. He told the veterans the policy of the government was that, other things being equal, the returned men received the preference as far as the Ontario Government was concerned. If the returned man, however, could not measure up to the standard, he must step aside for a more efficient man. The only exception was in the case of the disabled man.

A readjustment in money values was wanted, the Premier said, but he said there should not be a lowering of the standard of wages sufficient to interfere with good citizenship. He pointed out that Canada's produce could be exported only if it was at rock bottom prices. He predicted that the worst of the decline in prices would be over within a year.

## PLAN TO REMOVE SETTLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
EDMONTON, Alberta.—The Premier, Charles Stewart, and Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, who are now in Ottawa, will discuss with the federal government a proposition to remove about 1000 settlers in southern Alberta from land now occupied, but quite unsuitable for farming purposes. The land is only adapted to ranching, and if the federal authorities can arrange to give these settlers land better suited for farming, it is proposed to use that which they abandon for community grazing purposes.

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**NOTICES**  
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Metropolitan District Commission, Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for grading and surfacing westerly roadway of Blue Hills Parkway near Canton Avenue, Milton, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 2 o'clock P. M. of June 16, 1921. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$1,000. The estimate of the quantities of work to be done is approximately as follows: 200 tons crushed stone 4000 to 7000, roadway surfacing. Proposals containing further information as to the form of proposal, contract and specifications may be obtained and plan may be seen at the office of the Park Engineering Department, 18 Tremont Street. A deposit of \$2 will be required for copies of the above-mentioned pamphlets. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. JOHN B. BABIN, Chief Engineer.

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## DENVER

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"Hi! Come back with that leaf," cried Monkey

## The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Monkey Goes in Pursuit of the Three Leaves

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An Monkey drew near the tree with the dancing leaves he realized that—aside from waving his arms like a windmill—Shadow-Sho was talking at the very top of his voice. So he hurried all the more and, in less than two whisks and a whoop, brought himself and his now most obedient shadow to the foot of the great trunk.

"Here I am—here I am!" he shouted as he approached. "Please don't be scolding so, for I really didn't mean to drop so far behind."

"Pshaw," returned the one who sprawled on the ground, "it's not you I'm berating, but those sleepy leaf-shadows. I say, there!" he suddenly squeaked, waving his arms even more than before. "Mind yourselves, now, and see that you keep your eyes peeled for those every-which-ways."

"Ever-which-ways!" exclaimed Monkey, recalling his own experience with them. "Well, I should say they'd better be on the lookout. Did you say they were to be here soon, Friend Sho? 'Cause if you did, I guess I'll be going."

And the brown-eyed one made as if to scamper off toward the thicket. And though he did not go, his antics set Sho and all the hundreds on hundreds of leaf-shadows to laughing. The laughter caused a little rippling sound to sweep across the face of the white-white sands. It was like rain pelted and dimpling the face of a pool in some very quiet place.

"What a pretty tune," cried Monkey, forgetting all about running away. "Please make it once more."

So the leaf-shadows laughed again, and again, and again.

"For shame on you, Sho; scolding those who make such merry sounds," chided Monkey.

"Well, I don't suppose I should," admitted the other, "but you see it falls to my lot to look after all the smaller shadows that pattern the sands beneath the great tree. Thus I must see that every leaf-shadow keeps its eye on its particular leaf, dances whenever it dances, spins whenever it spins, nods when it nods and grows still when it's still."

"But what has all that to do with the every-which-ways?" persisted Monkey.

"Do with it!" cried Sho, "why that is the most important thing of all. For when they come they spin the leaves so very swiftly and toss the who-whings so every-which-way that the leaf-shadows must keep on very tight every second of the time."

"I see," nodded Monkey.

"But, on top of all that," Sho continued, "every leaf-shadow must hold

itself in readiness to scoot without so much as a wink of warning."

"To scoot!" repeated Monkey, "scoot where?"

"Why, wherever the every-which-ways please to hurry the leaves that they carry away. Of course they do not take many at this time of the year. But we shadows never know which will be chosen and so every one must be ready to go."

"Oh, I do wish they'd happen along now," sighed Monkey.

"And you have your wish," added Sho, hastily, "for there go seven which-ways into the tree-top this very minute!"

Indeed there was no need to announce them, for already the leaves had begun to spin at a terrific rate and the boughs to bend and the limbs to toss.

"Look lively, there!" shouted Sho. "Every shadow to his leaf and be ready to go where it goes!"

How those shadows did flit! How they skipped in and out, around and around—never still for an instant! As Sho cried his commands they seemed to reply. But Monkey could not be sure. The leaves and branches of the great tree rustled and swished so that he could not tell.

Of a sudden the dance—the dance of the dancing leaves—grew still wilder. It was as though the seven crack-the-whip in the very heart of the tree. And then, with one final "swish," away went the band, taking a dozen or more captives with them.

"There go nine leaves!" counted Sho. "Watch close, you shadows who attend them! And there go three more! Look sharp now!"

"And here goes Monkey," announced that most impulsive one, as he leaped from his place near the tree.

"Going where?" called Sho.

"After those last three leaves. I'll come back. I just want to see where they go!" And away he sped with the speed of the wind.

Now had Monkey a notion that the every-which-ways were to toss their captives about for a moment or two and then set them free, he was sadly mistaken. For once they had made their prisoners, these whirling rumpling ones took the three, scudding away with the speed of swift arrows. Indeed, they sped squarely ahead, Monkey could never, just never have kept up with them. But they preferred to now and then carry the three leaves forward and back, or again, to the right or off toward the left.

And whenever they did, Monkey gained most of the ground that he lost when they laid their course straight away from him. Thus he kept pace.

Oddly enough, the three leaves remained close together. More than that, they sailed low to the sands so that their was shadow-mates slid along just beneath them. And how they see-sawed about! They were like three ships in a race, tacking this way

and that, though, of course, they went a hundred times faster.

Away and away went the three swirling leaves, while close at their heels (if leaves ever have heels) followed Monkey. Out, out over the face of the desert they sped—each with his shadow attending—urged on and yet on by the whim of those every-which-ways.

Were they never to stop?

And then, just as Monkey asked himself this question, one of the leaves dropped away from the rest. For a moment it paused, as if not sure of its course, and then—describing more turns than a pin-wheel—swooped, nose first, to the ground.

Monkey was going so very swiftly that he all but ran headlong into its landing place. But he checked himself in good time. Then he knelt in the sand just beside it. There he saw two stones. Between these stones was a wriggly chink and wedged in the chink was the stem of the leaf.

"So that's to be your stopping place," he said.

"Mine, too," added a breath of a voice which he at once knew to be that of the shadow that had raced from the tree.

"And what good will either of you do there?" demanded Monkey. "Wait a second while I move this stone and I'll get you out."

But just as he reached down, a wee bird that was not even so large as a tit, flitted from nowhere and perched right under the leaf.

"What a lovely shade," it cried, though apparently it addressed no one in particular, "what a lovely, lovely shade!"

"Oh, ho!" said Monkey, starting back. "I guess I spoke a mite too soon." And drawing away very softly, he added, "Just stay where you are, little parasol-leaf, while I follow after your fellows."

Now it chanced that while Monkey was thus engaged in attending the leaf in the rocks, the every-which-way windles had been frolicking about in the half of a circle. So the remaining leaves had only just at that moment resumed their flight onward across the face of the desert.

So onward and still onward went Monkey.

"Now for the next one," thought he, as he ran. And even as he murmured the words the second leaf of the three turned a queer somersault and then spun pate-first to the ground. Now this one lighted some distance away. So riveting his eyes on the spot where it fell, Monkey redoubled his speed. Once he stumbled and sprawled in the sand. Yet he did not so much as look to see what it was that had tripped him, but keeping his gaze glued to the spot far ahead, scrambled up and started forward again.

"There it is!" he cried, as he drew near his goal. "I can see it fiddling about in that bit-hollow place. Only—only—Well of all things! Why, something's got hold of it!"

Sure enough, something had. And as Monkey drew nearer he saw that it was a round, gray animal—about the size of a rat. At sound of him it looked up; and there, between its front paws, was the leaf.

"Hey! What are you going to do with that?" the brown-eyed one demanded. But at sight of his very red coat and his whooper-jawed-hat, the one in the hollow turned his spike tail and ran.

"Hi! Come back with that leaf," cried Monkey. But for answer the other merely whisked his tail, put his four legs in motion, and then darted down a round hole in the sand.

"That will do you no good," Monkey called after, remembering how he had followed a certain runaway shadow under the ground. But when he reached the hole at the head of the hollow it was to find that he could never squeeze into it.

"All the same I can stay right here at your doorway and keep shouting at you," he cried. So he squatted down and, at once began to yell with all his might.

"Bring back that leaf! Bring back that leaf!"

That was what he shouted. With his mouth held close to the hole in the hollow, he shouted it over and over and over again. But he received no reply. Nor was there any sound at all; not even an echo.

"That's strange," said Monkey, finally answering himself. "Very strange." And he brought his face still nearer the hole. He even thrust his nose well inside it.

"Sniff," went he, "sniff-sniff! Sniff-sniff!"

Now how many more times, than five Monkey might have sniffed there is, of course, no way of deciding; but at the end of the fifth sniff something ever so soft pressed against the end of his nose—pressed and quite covered the end of his nose.

"Bla-bla-spluff!" sputtered Monkey, hastily withdrawing his face from the hole. "Why, it's—why, it's a dirt he's throwing at me! I do declare—" And he interrupted himself to brush his nose with his paw.

Only that was not quite the way of it. For further inspection showed that the one down below had merely pushed a barrier of loam to the mouth of the hole—had finally grown tired of his visitor's noise and gently closed his front door in his face!

"Well, I guess I wasn't very polite," mused Monkey, as he guessed what had happened. "Besides, I suppose he had as much right to that leaf as anyone. Who knows, he may have a nest to feather, or a room to paper. Well, anyway," he suddenly added, in a brightening voice, "that makes two of them accounted for. Now for the third one!"

And giving an added hitch to his belt and a brush to his nose, Monkey left the bit-hollow to follow the last of the leaves.

## The Partridge

When you are walking through the woods in the springtime, you may hear, some day, a very odd sound. It is exactly as though someone were beating a tattoo on a drum. It begins with a "thump-thump-thump!" Then the thumps grow faster and nearer together like this: "Thump-ump-ump-up-up-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r!"

If you have never before heard a partridge "thumping" you will be very much surprised and startled at such a sound coming from the deep woods. You may try to follow the sound and see who is making it. If you are a good woodsman, and avoid stepping on a twig, brushing against a branch, stumbling over a stick or a stone; in fact, if you avoid making the least noise whatever, you may succeed in taking the partridge by surprise.

And how do you suppose this sound of thumping is made? If you succeed in coming upon the bird without his seeing you you will see him standing firmly braced upon some low perch, beating the air with his heavy wings!

He is a beautiful bird, this ruffed grouse, or partridge, or pheasant, whichever you choose to call him. His coloring is a mixture of browns,

branches of trees. When spring approaches, and there is no longer any need of them, they disappear!

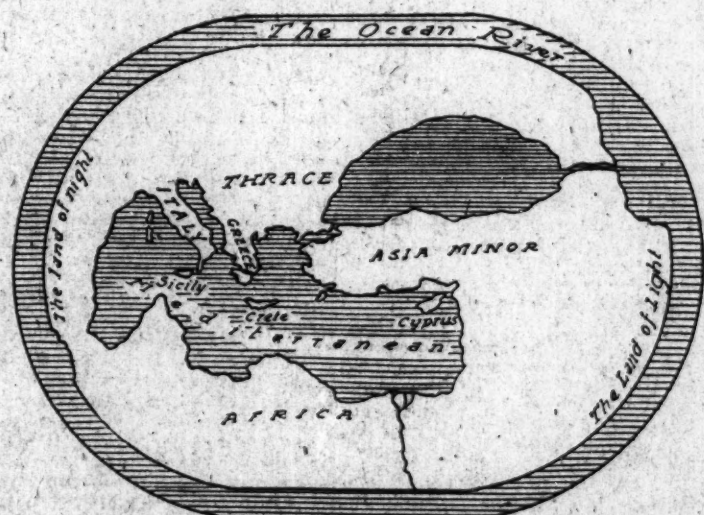
You have often been surprised, in the summer, perhaps, by hearing a sudden loud whirring beside you, and by seeing the mother partridge fly up from some comfortable resting place beneath a tree and disappear, with a great noise of wings. But if the little birds are very small and she thinks that you may be approaching them, what clever tricks she will play you, in order to lead you away; sometimes flying slowly just ahead of you until you are some distance from the nest.

The partridge is fond of berries and seeds in summer and fall; in winter it eats catkins, leaves and buds.

## A World Map of Many Years Ago

We are all so used to seeing maps, these days, maps of America, of England, France and so on that it seems strange doesn't it, to think of the long ago days when they did not have such things or very few of them.

In the days of Homer, who lived about 3000 years ago, people had curious ideas about the shape of the world. They thought it was just a flat disk



The world according to Homer

buffs, glossy blacks and rufous. His tail is a wonderful fan-shaped affair, of which he is justly proud.

Now what do you think this bird does in winter, when the snow comes? He puts on his snowshoes, to be sure! Perhaps I should say that his snowshoes have been growing on for some time, ever since cold weather began, so that by the time snow comes his feet are fully equipped with a fringe of horny points on either side of his toes, which enable him to walk with ease over the soft snow and along icy

like a plate. And if you will look at this little map, which is one of the world as people pictured it in the days of Homer, you will see that they thought there was a great sea round the edge of the disk. It was called the Ocean River.

The old map drawers got the shape of Italy and Greece very well, don't you think? Cyprus and Crete, too, are in their right places, and Italy is just about to kick Sicily with the toe of her shoe, just as she is forever about to do it today.

## Postage Stamps

"Daddy, you should see the big book little Bobby, next door, has. It is all filled with postage stamps, from all countries; it is the most wonderful thing," Helen told her daddy just before dinner.

"Well, I suppose this all means you would like a story about postage stamps. I'll try and tell you one after dinner, but it won't be about Bobby's book. But if you would like to, you can have him come over and hear it."

"Oh, may I go ask him now?"

After dinner, when Bobby had arrived, they were all ready for the postage stamp story.

"When Uncle Sam needs a new issue of stamps," Helen's daddy began, "the Postmaster-General asks the chief of the Bureau of Engravers for designs; then he calls on his artists for drawings. These are drawn large and with the greatest of care. When finished they are photographed down to the proper size."

"There must be a lot of things go through the mails!" This was from Bobby. He, too, was on the same style as Helen—didn't want to miss anything.

"Yes, Bobby, there are over 3,500,000,000 pieces go through the mail yearly. Just think of it. Postage stamps are printed in sheets of 400 each, but for the convenience of shipping they are divided into 100 each. Still more workers are needed; after the stamps are printed the sheets have to be gummed, dried quickly by artificial heat, then have to be carefully examined for breaks, tears, spots, and other defects. They then have to be punctured by a machine with the line of pinholes so that they will tear apart easily. The first machine of this kind, it is said, was made in 1854."

"How do they keep track of them all, Daddy?"

"In passing from one workman to another each sheet is counted and a record is kept. A single little postage stamp may thus be put through 200 persons' hands before being absolutely perfect, and ready for use."

"Oh, that was fine! Now, when I get a stamp to paste in my stamp book I will stop and think how many people it took to make it, and be a little more careful of it."

## Do People in a Picture Book

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor Do people in a picture book Come walking out to see The world they must have heard about

And where they've wished to be, And do those pretty little girls Go down our street to where Our lovely, purple lilac blooms Are blooming everywhere? To pick the purple lilac blooms A-blooming everywhere?



## THE HOME FORUM

## Residence at Cambridge

It was a dreary morning when the wheels rolled over a wide plain o'erhung with clouds, And nothing cheered our way till first we saw The long-roofed chapel of King's College lift Turrets and pinnacles in answering files, Extending high above a dusky grove. Advancing, we espied upon the road A student clothed in gown and tasseled cap, Striding along as if o'ertasked by Time, Or covetous of exercise and air; He passed—nor was I master of my eyes Till he was left an arrow's flight behind. As heavy and nearer to the spot we drew, It seemed to suck us in with an eddy's force. Onward we drove beneath the Castle; caught, While crossing Magdalene Bridge, a glimpse of Cam; And at the "Hoop" alighted, famous Inn. My spirit was up, my thoughts were full of hope; Some friends I had, acquaintances who there Seemed friends, poor simple school-boys, now hung round With honor and importance: in a world Of welcome faces up and down I roved; Questions, directions, warnings and advice, Flowed in upon me, from all sides, fresh day Of pride and pleasure! to myself I seemed A man of business and expense, and went From shop to shop about my own affairs, To Tutor or to Tailor, as befell, From street to street with loose and careless mind.

I was the Dreamer, they the Dream; I roamed Delighted through the motley spectacle; Gown'd grave, or gaudy, doctors, students, streets, Courts, cloisters, flocks of churches, gateways, towers; Migration strange for a stripling of the hills, A northern villager.

—Wordsworth.

## A Man's Works

The potter forms what he pleases with soft clay, so a man accomplishes his works by his own act.—Hitopadesa.

## The Value of Study

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
ON every side are evidences that tired humanity is most desirous of experiencing the peace and harmony which are so apparent in the results attained by the student of Christian Science. It is soon learned, however, that this peace is the result of scientific understanding—scientifically applied.

To acquire knowledge of any subject it is essential that a certain degree of effort be made. Therefore when arranging for a course of study a particular amount of time is set aside to be devoted only to this work, such as that designated in the courses given in schools and colleges. Nothing is allowed to interfere with this time, it being held to be necessary that the student be present during class and give earnest effort in careful study until he has mastered the subject. A student of mathematics learns there are certain rules to be followed, and that it is essential that these be followed if any progress whatsoever is to be made. It is not enough that he read carefully the textbook, he must prove his understanding of the subject by working out the problems.

In considering the greatest of all subjects, that of Truth, one must be ready to give the same careful study and faithful application so readily conceded as necessary regarding the subjects taught in the schools. Mankind has been spending the centuries in giving time and attention to the study of almost every conceivable thing in the world in an effort to find peace and harmony, whereas Christ Jesus said: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." It almost seems as though humanity had been reading this backwards looking for the things to be "added" first, with an excuse to itself that in the stress and hurry of earning a living, there had been no time to seek the kingdom of God. Is it any wonder that the meaning of the words of the Wayshower have been almost lost, until "with painful steps and slow" the way has been retraced?

In answer to the question: "How can I progress most rapidly in the understanding of Christian Science?" Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 495): "Study thoroughly the letter and imbibe the spirit. Adhere to the divine Principle of Christian Science and follow the behests of God, abiding steadfastly in wisdom, Truth, and Love."

As a result of faithful work in the study and application of the Principle of Christian Science thousands of people have been blessed in the healing of all manner of difficulties. After having had the first proofs of the efficacy of omnipresent Mind it is necessary that careful attention and study be given towards learning the divine law which governs Christian Science and applying this faithfully if these demonstrations are continually to be experienced. Then will follow the overcoming of fear and there will shine forth a clearness of reasoning and thinking which is so in tune with the chords of harmony that there will be no opportunity for discord of any name or nature to express itself. Paul said: "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good," and did not Jesus promise that after the kingdom of God was sought "all these things shall be added"? What are these things which are so greatly desired? Are they not freedom from fear and worry as to man's life, whether he will have food and raiment and happiness? Are they not, in other words, peace and harmony?

In this connection the parable of the ten talents, related in Matthew, is most interesting, for it is only through using and demonstrating in daily life the truth of the spiritual law given in Christian Science that mankind is enabled to gain more wisdom and greater understanding. It is written: "For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

If a mathematician, after learning some of the rules which govern numbers, attempts to solve problems in that subject without using these rules he will be no more successful than one who had never heard of them, even though he had previously demonstrated in many ways his knowledge of mathematics. And if these attempts are continued he will lose even that knowledge which he had, whereas the constant use and application of the rules necessary will open thought to greater appreciation and understanding and increased expression.

In like manner the metaphysician must constantly prove his understanding of the Principle of Christian Science. He who today desires to learn of the kingdom of God must work and study with renewed effort to "follow the behests of God" and abide "steadfastly in wisdom, Truth, and Love." It is not enough that he has proved the truth in one instance or in several; he must continue to watch that each and every thought and act emanates from the one Mind. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 385) Mrs. Eddy says: "All must have one Principle and the same rule; and all who follow the Principle and rule have but one opinion of it."

By study is not meant merely watching human footsteps, for human reasoning results in pitfalls, but learning how to follow in the footsteps of the Master. The opportunity to learn the way is always at hand and one needs only to prove his willingness to have

the light of understanding begin to unfold before him. Note the advice given by Mary Baker Eddy. She says: "Gain a pure Christianity; for that is requisite for healing the sick. Then you will need no other aid, and will have full faith in his prophecy, 'And there shall be one fold, and one shepherd'; but, the Word must abide in us, if we would obtain that promise. We cannot depart from his holy example—we cannot leave Christ for the schools which crucify him, and yet follow him in healing. Fidelity to his precepts and practice is the only passport to his power; and the pathway of goodness and greatness runs through the modes and methods of God." ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 270.)

## The Fields are Wet With Dew

Come out and walk. The last few drops of light  
Drain silently out of the cloudy blue;  
The trees are full of the dark-stopping night.

The fields are wet with dew.  
All's quiet in the wood but, far away,  
Down the hillside and out across the plain,  
Moves, with long trail of white that marks its way,  
The softly panting train.

Come through the clearing. Hardly now we see  
The flowers, save dark or light against the grass,  
Or glimmering silver on a scented tree  
That trembles as we pass.  
—Edmund Spenser.

## Sun Pictures in Aberlva

Meanwhile, Aberlva pier was astonished by a strange phenomenon. A boat from the yacht landed at the pier-head, not only Claude Meliot, whose beard was an object of wonder to the fisherman, but a tall three-legged box and a little black tent; which, being set upon the pier, became the scene of various operations carried on by Claude and a sailor lad.

"I say!" quoth one of the fishing elders, after a long suspicious silence; "I say, lads, this won't do. We can't have no outlandish foreigners taking observations here!"

And then dropped out one wild suspicion after another.

"Maybe he's surveying for a railroad!"

"Maybe he's from Trinity House, going to make a new harbor; or maybe a light-house. And then we'd better not meddle w' him."

"I'll tell you what he be. He's that here government chap as the Doctor said he'd bring down to set our drains right."

"If he goes meddling with our drains, and knocking off our backs, about he'll find himself over quay before he's done."

"Steady! steady! He comes with my loord, mind."

"He might a' taken in his lordship, and be a Roossian spy to the bottom of him after all. They mak' munselves up all manner of disguises, specially beards. I've seen the Roossians with their beards many a time."

"Leastwise he'm no right to go spying here on our quay, and never ax with your leave, or by your leave. I'll just go mak' mun out."

And Claude, who had just retreated into his tent, had the pleasure of finding the curtain suddenly withdrawn, and as a flood of sunlight rushed in, spotting his daguerreotype plate, hearing a voice as of a sleepy bear—

"Ax your pardon, Sir; but what be you arter here?"

"... shut that screen!" but it was too late; and Claude came out, while the eldest-born of Anak stood sternly inquiring:

"I say, what be you arter here, mak' so bold?"

"Taking sun-pictures, my good sir; and you have spoilt one for me."

"Sun-pictures, saith a' in a very incredulous tone.

"Daguerreotypes of the place for Lord Scoutham."

"Oh!—if it's his lordship's wish, of course! Only things is very well as they are, and needs no mending, thank God. Only, ax your pardon, Sir, you see, we don't generally allow no interfering on our pier without leave, Sir; the pier being ourn, we pay for the repairing. So, if his lordship intends making of alterations, he'd better to have spoken to us first."

"Alterations!" said Claude, laughing; "the place is far too pretty to need any improvement."

"Glad you think so, Sir; but what ever be you arter here?"

"Taking views! I'm a painter, an artist! I'll take your portrait if you like!" said Claude, laughing more and more.

"Bless my heart, what rules we be! 'Tis a painter gentleman, lads!" roared he.

"What on earth did you take me for? A Russian spy?"

The elder shook his head; grinned solemnly; and peace was concluded. "We'm old-fashioned folks here, you see, Sir; and don't like no new-fangled meddlesomes. You'll excuse us; you're very welcome to do what you like, and glad to see you here." And the old fellow made a stately bow, and moved away.

"No, no! you must stay and have your portrait taken; you'll make a fine picture."

"Hum; might ha' they used to say, thirty years ago; I'm over old now. Still, my old woman might like it."

Make so bold, Sir, but what's your charge?"

"I charge nothing. Five minutes' talk with an honest man will pay me."

"Hum, if you'd let me pay you, Sir, well and good; but I must take up your time for naught; that's not fair."

However, Claude prevailed, and in ten minutes he had all the sailors on the quay round him; and one after another came forward blushing and grinning to be "taken off." Soon the children gathered round, and when

joyous and single-minded poplin, the illusive and resplendent satin, the patient and long enduring knit tie,—we love them all for their beauties and we coddle them in spite of their obvious deficiencies.

Only the wearer can select a scarf; this is an unending rule. But how often is it disregarded! Imagine the smug self-sufficiency of the feminine mind which considers itself capable of selecting a man's necktie, the most exacting bit of silk in the world! Fancy the faculty of such a mind passing

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Valencia and Major Campbell came on the pier, they found Claude in the midst of a ring of little dark-haired angels; while a dozen honest fellows grinned when their own visages appeared, and chafed each other.

And in the midst little Claude laughed and joked, and told good stories, and gave himself up, the simple, the sunny-hearted fellow, to the pleasure of pleasing, till he earned from one and all the character of "the pleasantest gentleman that was ever into the town."

"Here's her ladyship! make room for her ladyship!" But Claude held up a warning hand. He had just arranged a master-piece,—half-a-dozen of the prettiest children, sitting beneath a broken boat, on spars, sails, blocks, and what not, arranged in picturesque confusion; while the black-bearded sea-king's round were promising them rock and bullseyes, if they would only sit still like "gude maids."

But at Valencia's coming the children all looked round, and jumped up and curtsied, and then were afraid to sit down again.

"You have spoilt my group, Miss St. Just, and you must mend it!"

Valencia caught the humor, regrouped them all forthwith; and then placed herself in front of them by Claude's side.

"Now, be good children! Look straight at me, and listen!" And lifting up her finger, she began to sing the first song of which she could think, "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers."

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utterance. It is a question, however, if perfect form is a sufficient excuse for lyric poetry. It would be difficult to defend the direct expression of passion and emotion, and its publication by one man for others to read. For my own part all lyric poetry, 'The Battle of the Baltic,' or a sonnet of Shakespeare's, Shelley's 'Cloud' or a song of Burns, holds me in amazement. I read such things furiously, and slip the book under a cushion if I'm dropped on."—John Davidson.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Helping Greece

"THE Allies must remember that concessions of territories made to Greece under the Treaty of Sévres were not made to me but to the Greek people. I am here today and gone tomorrow, but Greece remains." Thus, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, last February, did Mr. Veniselos put the question of the maintenance of the Treaty of Sévres. Mr. Veniselos was in London at the time to be "on hand," in case he was needed, during the discussions of the Near Eastern question by the Supreme Council. He had been rejected by the Greek people a few months before, and, after all his ten years of devoted labor in her interests, was practically an exile from his country. Yet he had determined to risk the slights and covert insults of the official Greek representatives in London if only he could, in any way, help to save from destruction or impairment the great work which, at the time of his enforced retirement, he had so nearly completed.

In London, therefore, and elsewhere, Mr. Veniselos steadily adhered to this view. Greece, he insisted, must not be punished for what the Allies considered a gross political blunder. It was true that the Allies had come to the decisions they had come to in regard to the settlement in the Near East on the assumption that Mr. Veniselos, and not their former enemy, King Constantine, was to be at the head of affairs. But King Constantine was, after all, no more than an incident. Mr. Veniselos was only partially successful. Officially, the Treaty of Sévres remained, as it still remains, practically unimpaired, but nothing that Mr. Veniselos could do could prevent the Allies from withdrawing from Greece that moral and material support which, whilst Mr. Veniselos was in power, had been hers at all times.

As a retort to this policy the Greek authorities under Constantine resorted to that most foolish of all expedients, the policy of bluff. In order to divert the thoughts of the people from the fact that not one of the extravagant pre-election promises was being fulfilled, the Greek army in Asia Minor was ordered to move against the Turks. The tremendous achievements of the previous summer were to be repeated and excelled. The Turk was to be driven far beyond the confines of the treaty areas, and the Treaty of Sévres was to be enforced with a thoroughness never dreamed of whilst the Veniselists were in power. At first, all appeared to go well, and then came the disastrous Greek defeat on the Eski-Shehr front, and the retirement of the Greek forces to positions well behind Brusa.

Now the probabilities are that if there had been a single real statesman in the Ankara Government some settlement of the entire Near Eastern question, much more favorable to Turkey than that embodied in the Treaty of Sévres, could have been reached. The Allies, during the meetings of the Supreme Council in London had, to all intents and purposes, recognized the Ankara Government as a de facto government. They had concluded an arrangement with that government on the Cilician question and on other questions of importance, and the hope and expectation were obviously in the air that Ankara and Constantinople might reach an agreement, and that the whole complex issue might be settled. The Ankara Government not only failed to take advantage of this situation, but embarked, almost at once, on a policy of renewed opposition to the Allies. It dismissed from office its really able representative in the London conference, Bekir Samy Bey, and conformed its actions more and more to provoke the enmity of British and French alike. During the past few weeks, the Ankara authorities have been responsible for certain actions which amount to acts of war. They have searched British ships, and seized Armenian refugees found on board, whilst, a few days ago, they followed this up by refusing to allow any British ship to enter an Anatolian harbor.

The position, at the present moment, is such that the British Government, at any rate, is seriously debating the question of coming, once more, to the aid of Greece. The time has arrived when the neutral attitude adopted by Great Britain, at the time when the government at Athens plunged headlong into a new war, can no longer be maintained, unless the Kemalists effect an immediate change of policy. In other words, Great Britain will revert to the Treaty of Sévres as originally signed, and will proceed to secure its enforcement. If this decision is taken and acted upon, it will mean, of course, that the virtual embargo on Greece, as far as finance is concerned, and the replenishment of munitions and stores, will be lifted, and the Greek army in Anatolia will be, once again, equipped to move forward. How far it will be successful remains to be seen. Everything will depend upon the policy adopted by the government at Athens. The men who led the Greek armies to victory in Thrace and Asia Minor, last summer, are ready to do so again, but they were, long ago, deprived of their commands. They are Veniselists to a man. The officers who led the Greek forces to defeat had no other qualifications for the great task to which they had been assigned in Anatolia than the fact that they were staunch supporters of the Constantinist régime.

Once again, events in their course are working round to a position favorable to Greece, and, once again, the obstacle in the way of a just use of this opportunity is Constantine and his followers. If the Greek army in Anatolia can rise to the measure of its former achievements and bring about the speedy defeat of the Kemalists, the safety of the Treaty of Sévres is assured. But if Great Britain, France, and Italy are obliged to undertake the task, the Allies can hardly be blamed if they insist on reviewing the whole settlement in the light of new conditions. Greece stands, once again, at the parting of the ways. As long as Constantine remains in Athens the prospect of the future is gloomy indeed. But Constantine cannot remain in Athens a moment

longer than the Greek people choose. Greece must choose quickly. Twice already, during the past ten years, Mr. Veniselos has saved Greece. He stands ready, in spite of all he has suffered at her hands, to come to her aid again. Once more, therefore, the question occurs, When will Greece have suffered enough to ask him to make the attempt?

### Turning Flood Waters to Good Use

ALL necessary aid is being provided for the flooded districts in Colorado, as a matter of course. Public and private agencies will do their best to relieve and minimize all suffering there, and eventually the losses will be repaired. Yet how much more to the point would be a matter-of-course procedure toward the elimination of the cause of the trouble, a broad effort to prevent the recurrence of any such flood by a systematic impounding of the waters. Skeptics may be inclined to exclaim that there is no impounding of a cloud-burst. They will look askance at any effort to control any such walls of water as swept over Pueblo within the last few days. Possibly a project of holding back the entire volume all at once would be, indeed, out of the question. Nevertheless, careful study of floods has convinced expert opinion that proper storage over the upper levels of a drainage basin can operate as a check in times of heavy rainfall. It may not impound the whole volume of water seeking lower levels, but it can be made to hold back so much of it that a flood is kept within bounds, and the damage is minimized, if not altogether prevented.

Perhaps the most exhaustive study of this sort of thing ever made in the United States was that of the Flood Commission of Pittsburgh, some years ago. An industrial city of the first magnitude, situated at the confluence of two great rivers, Pittsburgh had frequently suffered great damage and loss from swiftly rising waters. Sometimes 3000 acres of its riparian neighborhoods had been inundated, with 15 miles or more of railroad tracks, and over 30 miles of streets and alleys, with their street-car tracks, covered to a depth of from 12 to 16 feet. Flood losses of more than \$12,000,000 had been incurred in the ten years preceding January, 1911. And these losses were for Pittsburgh alone, without counting others in the same proportion suffered by other communities below or above. The floods of January and March, 1907, were estimated to have cost the Ohio Valley communities more than \$100,000,000. The Flood Commission's study convinced the experts that equivalent amounts of money, expended in building a system of 17 reservoirs at various points in the water-shed above Pittsburgh, would practically insure the city against overflow. Such reservoirs would control 54 per cent of the total drainage area above the city, representing the means of holding back 59,481,400,000 cubic feet of water over something like 10,000 square miles. Yet the estimated cost would be within \$22,000,000, or about \$364 per 1,000,000 cubic feet of storage capacity.

Compared with the damage and losses from floods, the cost of harnessing their waters, on the basis of this report, seems trivial. Great progress has been made in regulating the flow of rivers in the Ohio Valley. Less and less, people who dwell there are subject to discomfort or loss through fluctuation of water levels. Slowly, but surely, the population seems to be progressing toward full use of the rivers and their flood waters. The study and experience of that important section of the country might well be brought to bear upon such districts as those drained by more variable streams, like the Arkansas, in Colorado. Since the Roosevelt Dam was finished we hear no longer of riotous floods on the Salt River. Instead, we hear of water stored for use in making once desert areas rich with valuable crops. Dams there were on the Arkansas and its tributaries. The flood was too much for them, as a spirited horse often proves too much for his harness. No piecemeal method will suffice, apparently, in matters of this sort. Instead of two or three dams, there must be a whole system of barriers and reservoirs, ample for storage of the water, wherever and whenever it falls, and so related that parts of the system can be manipulated to relieve or reinforce other parts, as need arises. The cost will be great. But the country finds increasing need for water, and when a permanent supply for varied purposes can be obtained from control of the floods, a comprehensive plan of action should not be long delayed.

### The Cotton Situation in Lancashire

THE entire stoppage of the Lancashire cotton industry, on Saturday last, owing to the failure of the cotton operatives and their employers to agree on the question of a reduction in wages, cannot have occasioned much surprise to anyone who had followed recent developments in the Lancashire industry. For months past, the cotton industry has been in serious difficulties. Such mills as have not been closed down altogether have been running on short time, with an ever increasing tendency to restrict production rather than to continue adding to stock for which there were no orders. A report on the situation made about a month ago showed that, at that time, there appeared to be "no sign of a revival," and manufacturers were described as simply waiting from day to day in the hope of "something turning up" to change the outlook for the better.

In such circumstances it was inevitable that an attempt should be made to bring about a readjustment of wages. All last month the question was vigorously debated. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Association, representing the spinning industry, and the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association, representing the weaving industry, demanded a reduction in wages of 95 per cent on the pre-war list prices, or 30 per cent on the current wages, which are 215 per cent above the standard list of pay. During last week, a concerted effort was made to reach a settlement. Several joint meetings were held, and a wages negotiating committee was formed, consisting of eight representatives each of the masters and men. This committee failed to reach a settlement by last Friday evening, and on the termination of the masters' notices, at noon on Saturday, mills were shut down throughout the district.

How long this situation will obtain it is impossible

to say. At the close of the discussions, the offer of the masters stood at an 80 per cent reduction, whilst the greatest reduction to which the operatives would agree was 50 per cent. At the present moment, all the spindles and looms are idle, and some 500,000 operatives are out of work.

The most serious aspect of the situation arises from the fact that, from a purely business standpoint, the complete closing of the mills is the best business policy. What is the matter with the cotton industry in Lancashire is not the high cost of production so much as the absence of a market for the product, and manufacturers have long been realizing that there was a limit to the extent to which they could add to their stocks. One scheme proposed for meeting the situation is the making of bank and treasury payments for cloth and yarn to be put into stock. But this, of course, would amount to something very like a state subsidizing of the whole cotton industry, and would at once inaugurate a policy in that industry almost exactly similar to the one which the government has just abandoned in regard to coal. No doubt some compromise will be reached which will apportion the burden of the present difficult period more justly as between masters and men, but the real cure for the cotton situation in Lancashire is the same as that for similar situations in many other industries, namely, a general revival of trade. The question as to how such a revival is to be brought about may present a complex problem. But one thing is quite certain, namely, that the present system of strikes and lockouts, so much in favor in Great Britain and other countries, will not solve it.

### Mexico's Labor Embargo

THE industrial policy recommended to the consideration of the Mexican Congress by President Obregon is one for which the Chief Executive evidently deems no apology necessary. None but a captious critic could see in the proposal to prevent the entry into Mexico of foreign workmen, particularly mechanics, for the reasons given, any evidence of unfriendliness to any nation or class. It is true, no doubt, that if the recommendation of the President is followed, and the Mexican Congress places a legal effective barrier upon the immigration of artisans and mechanics, it will affect, in the readjustment and shifting of populations following the war, vast numbers of prospective emigrants in the great industrial cities of Europe, and perhaps many transient aliens now residing in the United States. But it might be difficult to see in the movement inaugurated any evidences of an intention to bar what might be regarded as an undesirable race or class. It does not exactly appear how comprehensive or how inclusive the embargo order, if adopted, will be made. The terms, "foreign workmen and mechanics," might, indeed, be construed to include all those who seek a livelihood by any form of manual labor. If such a construction is to be followed, the proposed embargo would prove much more drastic and far-reaching than the limitation recently placed on immigration by the Government of the United States. But both economic and industrial conditions in Mexico are vastly different from those in the United States. The opportunities for profitable employment in the first named country are not now, and never have been, as great as in the larger country to the north. The margin between unemployment and employment in the southern Republic is always narrow, and an influx of population which would hardly be noticed in the United States would, even in ordinary times, turn the balance in Mexico on the side of industrial disorder.

President Obregon appreciates this, and he makes it quite plain, in the brief recommendation for the passage of the law urged by him, that he deems it to be the duty of his government to place the welfare of Mexicans before considerations for the convenience of prospective immigrants. Evidently he has been encouraged by the success of his more or less heroic plan designed to furnish employment for all the people of his country who are willing to work.

Consideration is expressed for those native Mexicans who have, because of revolution or oppression, sought asylum outside their own land and now desire to return. The repatriation of these fugitives, in the view of President Obregon, is the first duty of the government. He insists that it is through no fault of their own that these thousands of unfortunates have suffered political persecution and banishment. It is altogether reasonable that protection and aid be given them before an insincere welcome is extended to those aliens, no matter of what nationality, who desire to seek their fortunes in a land of promise. There is no apparent intention to close the door permanently, or, as President Obregon puts it, "to limit the friendly relations in regard to immigration and emigration which Mexico maintains with all other nations." Mexico is too rich in opportunities and in undeveloped resources to desire to adopt a permanent policy of exclusion. The time will come, and probably soon, when the invitation to the whole world will be renewed to come and help in the work of development. But for the present it must be admitted that the government's course is wisely and considerably directed.

### About Geography

ONE of the most interesting of present-day developments in the field of education is the "discovery of geography." For some reason hard to fathom, geography has, in the past, been relegated to the schoolroom and generally to the elementary schoolroom. The forsaking of the study of geography has, indeed, in all too many cases, been regarded by the average schoolboy as a sure and certain sign of the forsaking of childish things. Long before he reached the end of his school career, he knew all there was to know. He could "bound" most countries, without difficulty. If he lived in England, he could even bound counties, as he could states, if he lived in America. He knew the length of the principal rivers. He could declare without hesitation that Mount Everest was the highest mountain in the world, and he could give its height, quite correctly, as 29,002 feet. Who, once having known it, could ever forget it? Mount Everest owes much to those two last feet. Then, by the time he

had reached the higher forms or grades, he was a regular expert on production. He could tell which country was famous for what. On this score, Mr. Edison's questions would present no terrors for him. Indeed, he could, in all probability, have put many questions to Mr. Edison, which "the Wizard of Menlo Park" would have failed to answer. But then, by the time he had been a year or two out of school, he would have successfully forgotten most of it, making a point of doing so, in many cases, so much had he suffered because of it.

Now it is not, of course, this form of geography that has been discovered. People are beginning to realize that there is much more in the study of geography than learning to "bound" countries, to enumerate capes and promontories, or to memorize the length of rivers, or the height of mountains. They are beginning, in fact, to see that geography is the same wonderful study and adventure which induced the Phenicians to explore their way eagerly along the coast of the Mediterranean, which induced Pytheas of Massilia to venture forth beyond the Pillars of Hercules, up along the coast of Spain, Gaul, and Britain, and then, still on, into the mythical waters of the Ultima Thule.

Practically every civilized nation has its geographical society, numbering amongst its members some of the most learned of its men of learning and some of its most famous travelers. And so there is a movement today to make geography a really great study, which shall have its beginning in the school days and be carried on into the college days. There are those who would make it an optional course in the curriculum of every college and university, and would be glad to see it fill a worthy and an honored place amongst the requirements for every arts degree. The schoolboy or schoolgirl need not be alarmed. Indeed, they may well rejoice. In the new study, "bounding," in all its forms, will be left behind, and the student will pursue his studies in the excellent company of the Vasco da Gamas, the Hakluyts, and the great Christophers of all the ages. "The study of geography," says Milton wisely, "is both profitable and delightful; but the writers thereof, though some of them exact enough in setting down longitudes and latitudes, yet in those other relations of manners, religion, government, and such like, accounted geographical, have for the most part missed their proportions." Milton is right. The modern geographer must amend his ways.

### Editorial Notes

THE defeat of the government candidate in the by-election for the St. George division of Westminster is a distinct indication of the restlessness which is from time to time manifested in the Unionist ranks over the extravagance, amongst other things, of Mr. Lloyd George's cabinet. The fight was a fair and square one between two Unionists, with the votes of the Liberals undoubtedly given to the heretic. The heretical victory was, however, gained by a majority greater than the entire Liberal vote cast at the general election. Of course, "anti-waste" is an essentially popular election cry. The real significance of the occasion lies in the fact that, relieved of the fear of losing the seat to any other party, the Westminster Unionists should have themselves voted down Mr. Lloyd George's man.

THE statement made by Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the British House of Commons concerning the attitude of the British Government toward the so-called Committee of One Hundred, which sat in Washington to inquire into conditions in Ireland, must commend itself to all those who recognize the importance of maintaining national rights. Mr. Chamberlain did not waste words. The British Government, he said, was invited to send witnesses to give evidence before the commission, and "declined on the ground that it was unable to recognize the right of citizens of a foreign state to hold any inquiry into conditions of any part of the British dominions." On the same ground, he added, the British Government "does not now propose to enter into any controversy upon this subject with this self-constituted body of investigators."

PERHAPS nothing better illustrates the remarkable changes which a single invention may bring about, in both social and business ways, than the telephone in its wonderful development. To give a fuller impression of this, one need cite only the experience of New York City. One year ago 3,600,000 telephone calls were made there each day; now the calls number 4,250,000 daily. A new telephone is installed every minute. The operators number 16,000. There are more than 3,300,000 miles of "outside" wire beneath the city's streets, and with the "inside" wire added, the total mileage is far above 5,000,000 miles. Astounding as has been the progress of invention during the past century, that of the present may surpass it.

THE fact that two generous benefactors to the Institute of Historical Research of the University of London are particular that their gifts shall be anonymous sets one wondering if the study of history tends to single-mindedness. Possibly it may induce a recoil from the self-interest of the human. At any rate, this institute is fortunate in receiving from one donor a large sum to provide buildings, and from another a famous "Francis Bacon Memorial Library." This library is intended to grow by additions continually, as long as it has grateful friends to feed it and to safeguard the donor's wish that the books "shall remain in perpetual companionship without fear of dispersal."

SCHOOL-TEACHERS are no doubt accustomed to a shabby manifestation of appreciation of their work, but the treatment of many of those of South Dakota by their state Legislature, besides showing the height of ingratitude, raises a question as to wisdom of policy. It will no doubt, in the long run, raise the standard of public instruction in the State to require all teachers in the high schools to be college graduates; but to oust all those now teaching in such schools who are not college graduates, even though they may be more valuable than some who have college diplomas, as the Legislature has voted to do, is certainly handling teachers roughly.